

Brezhnev Supports Hungary On 5-Year Economic Reform

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday firmly supported Hungary's economic reform policy, a recent target of criticism by orthodox Communists in Eastern Europe.

Moscow's reassurances for the five-year-old program of Hungarian economic incentives were contained in a communiqué issued here and in Moscow after a five-day visit by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

The document said Mr. Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, share "an entire identity of views on all matters."

The 3,000-word statement said Mr. Brezhnev had discussed social, political and economic matters with Mr. Kadar and praised Hungarian progress.

Western Incentives
Hungary's reform program uses market regulators, profit sharing, managerial initiatives and other economic factors common in the West, although the Hungarian economy remains essentially centrally controlled.

It had been questioned earlier this year in Prague and criticized more recently by conservative Communist officials in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Some critics warned that Hungary's experiments threatened the unity of the Communist camp.

Two weeks ago the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist party decided to appoint his own man in Peking, which Mr. Whitlam visited in mid-1971.

Another move expected early in the new year is an attempt by Mr. Whitlam to assume leadership in the South Pacific by taking the question of French nuclear tests to the International Court of Justice. A third new policy will be the refusal of visas to racially selected sporting teams, specifically South Africans.

Foreign Capital Curbs
There is likely to be no change in attitude toward foreign investment but overseas firms seeking to buy a controlling interest in Australian companies are likely to find their way obstructed. Steps will be taken to enable Australia to build its own ships, pipelines, rolling stock and light and fighter aircraft rather than purchase them from the United States and Western Europe.

There will be little change in Australia's defense posture under Labor. Labor estimates of defense spending are little below those of the outgoing government. Conscripted will end but the new government hopes to build up the strength and morale of the regular army with better pay and conditions. Much should not be made of supposed differences between Mr. Whitlam and Mr. McMahon over Australia's military role in Southeast Asia.

What, then, of the Liberals, whose coalition had 66 seats in the old House to 59 for Labor? In the wake of yesterday's humiliating defeat, the Liberals will have to regroup and this process is likely to lead to the same kind of feuding that tore the Labor party apart for so long. The bloodletting began even before Mr. McMahon—prime minister for 20 months—conceded defeat. His predecessor as prime minister, John Gorton, announced that he would be a candidate for the leadership of the opposition when the party meets on the subject this week.

Another potential candidate, Don Chipp, former customs minister, declared: "We began to lose the election when we started to squabble among ourselves three years ago."

More than 40 percent of the 13 million Australians had not been born when Labor was last in power, in 1949.

GI, Held for Murder, Escapes Swiss Prison
AARAU, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Paul Wilson, a 20-year-old U.S. Army corporal charged with murdering a Swiss fireman last year, escaped from Lenzburg Prison near here Friday night, police said yesterday. Wilson was awaiting trial on charges of murder, attempted murder and acting indecently with a minor.

On June 4, 1971, he was alleged to have stabbed 44-year-old fireman Ernst Binsinger to death in Brugg. Police said he had also confessed to wounding a policeman.

Lynch's Law To Quell IRA Takes Effect

Provisional Leaders Reportedly in Hiding

(Continued from Page 1)
The visit by Mr. Brezhnev was seen as an indication of support for the corrected program and for Mr. Kadar's policies in general. Yesterday's communiqué confirms that view as well as offering indirect support for other East-bloc leaders seeking to introduce economic reform.

The Soviet leader seemed to indicate in the communiqué and in statements during his visit here that he might recommend adaptation of some Hungarian techniques for his own economy, which is undergoing reform.

The Soviet and Hungarian leaders agreed to increase cultural exchanges and expand cooperation in research and the social sciences. Mr. Brezhnev praised Hungary's "political maturity and labor dynamics."

The communiqué called for settlement of the question of the 1939 Munich pact, the final obstacle to normalization of West German-Czechoslovak relations. A Hungarian treaty with Bonn awaits settlement of the Prague-Bonn dispute.

The Czechoslovakians have been insisting that West Germany renounce the Munich pact "from the beginning," but Bonn has refused, saying this would create legal complications.

The communiqué did not refer to this Czechoslovak demand, prompting speculation that it had been dropped.

European Arms Cut
Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kadar spoke of the great importance of a further cut in armed forces and armaments on the European continent, which they said could represent a major step toward clearing the European political atmosphere.

They lashed out against the Chinese Communists, emphasizing what they termed "the danger inherent in Maoism, especially in today's political line of guidance pushed by China's leaders." Peking was accused of seeking to split the Communist movement.

The United States was castigated for "procrastination" in the negotiations to end the Vietnam war.

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2 IRA Officers Are Seized

3 Assassinated in Belfast Within 24 Hours

BELFAST, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Children playing ball in a Belfast alley today found the body of a middle-aged man who had been shot in the head. He was the third victim of apparently motiveless murders within 24 hours.

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Restaurant in Belfast that was severely damaged by bomb explosion on Saturday.

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No News but a Few Laughs As Kissinger Arrives in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—In the absence of a serious statement, Henry A. Kissinger managed to provide newsmen with a few laughs when he arrived tonight from Washington to resume secret peace negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

Turning to William J. Porter, American ambassador to the peace talks, who recently was named under secretary of state for political affairs, Mr. Kissinger said, "He's going to outrank me now."

No sooner had Mr. Porter managed "That will be the day" than Mr. Kissinger shot back, "He's going to be impossible to get along with."

Mr. Kissinger also provoked laughter when he alluded to Mr. Porter's warning to the press last week against pessimism: "I wish you could be caught with your pants down."

Somebody tried to tell me your joke the other day," Mr. Kissinger said to the ambassador, "but I didn't get it until they wrote it out."

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U.S. Planes Said to Wreck New Runways in the North

SAIGON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—U.S. planes have destroyed newly built runways at an important North Vietnamese air base, U.S. military spokesmen said here today.

The planes from the aircraft carrier Saratog encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire yesterday while attacking the base at Ban Thung, 85 miles south of Hanoi, the spokesmen said. No U.S. losses were reported.

In the ground war three battles were fought in the rain near Quang Tri city, South Vietnam's northernmost provincial capital, late yesterday and today. Heavy artillery and mortar barrages were said to have killed one South Vietnamese, with 35 reportedly wounded. Government soldiers reported killing 67 of the enemy.

Military spokesmen reported 88 Communist-initiated skirmishes throughout South Vietnam between dawn yesterday and dawn today, the largest number in 13 days.

Spy Planes Report
Spokesmen for U. S. Seventh Fleet said the air units on the 3rd Fleet base were ordered after reconnaissance pilots and spy planes reported construction of the runways.

The raids at Ban Thung accounted for the bulk of more than 30 air strikes against North Vietnam yesterday. Military sources said other American jets had attacked troops and equipment moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail of supply lines in Laos and northern Cambodia.

In the ground war, Communist soldiers staged attacks around Saigon—none of them large, military spokesmen said.

In the incident closest to Saigon, Communist troops fired into a village headquarters four miles from the city's edge. Two people and two village militia were wounded, spokesmen said.

About 20 miles north of Saigon, on Highway 13, nine Cong were killed in three battles yesterday, Saigon spokesmen said. Government losses were listed as four wounded.

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Hanoi Warns On U.S. Bid To Alter Pact

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Nhan Dan, the official newspaper of the North Vietnamese government, warned in an editorial today that any attempt by the United States to revise the peace agreement would mean that the real U.S. intent is to continue the Vietnam war.

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Christian Dior
SALES
Couture Collection
Inaugural sales—dresses
on December 4th
and following days
8:30am-5:30pm
closed all day
Christmas
Wednesday

NINA RICCI
YEAR END
SALES
Wednesday 6:
Collection Models
Furs - Accessories and Hats
Thursday 7:
Fabrics - Accessories and Hats
From 9:30 am to 1 p.m.
and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines

You'll love sunny, spectacular **estoril**
where everything is perfection all year round. Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful beaches and wander through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the ocean, the club and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril.
FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

WEATHER			
ALABAMA	14	57	Cloudy
ALASKA	14	57	Cloudy
ARIZONA	14	57	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	14	57	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	14	57	Cloudy
COLORADO	14	57	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	14	57	Cloudy
DELAWARE	14	57	Cloudy
FLORIDA	14	57	Cloudy
GEORGIA	14	57	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	14	57	Cloudy
INDIANA	14	57	Cloudy
IOWA	14	57	Cloudy
KANSAS	14	57	Cloudy
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NEVADA	14	57	Cloudy
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NEW JERSEY	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Cloudy
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PENNSYLVANIA	14	57	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	14	57	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	57	Cloudy
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TENNESSEE	14	57	Cloudy
TEXAS	14	57	Cloudy
UTAH	14	57	Cloudy
Vermont	14	57	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	14	57	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	14	57	Cloudy
WYOMING	14	57	Cloudy

ocratic Governors Told

s. Westwood Would Resign r Compromise Candidate

LOUIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—Democratic Party Chairman Jean Westwood told the Democratic Caucus today that she would resign to avoid party strife, if an acceptable compromise candidate for the job can be found.

Westwood, who has been under pressure to resign since she was elected Nov. 7, strongly indicated she would fight to keep her job if the only alternative was replacement by former Governor Robert Strauss.

The caucus asked Mrs. Westwood to resign and recommended Mr. Strauss as her replacement.

Gov. Dale Bumpers, in a closed session, adopted a resolution to step second round, passed by 18-8 with six abstentions.

Gov. Bumpers said, "We're most concerned about the governor said."

Mr. Strauss, considered a candidate of the conservative-center wing of the party led by Southern governors and labor leaders, responded that he had no intention of dropping his bid for the chairmanship—indicating a fight for the post when the Democratic National Committee meets Saturday in Washington.

"Ain't nobody going to take me out," Mr. Strauss said after reading Mrs. Westwood's statement.

"Jean Westwood, in the first place, is going to have to decide for herself. She would do better to make a decision on what she is going to do and not try to pick her successor," Mr. Strauss said.

He said the party leadership and ultimately the National Committee should make the decision and he would abide by their choice. He claimed to have more than 80 votes on the National Committee of the 196 majority needed to win an election under the party's present makeup.

Backers of other candidates, including Mrs. Westwood, have disputed Mr. Strauss's claim.

In her statement, Mrs. Westwood said she would resist any bitter struggle for party control and conceded that she and Mr. Strauss had become symbols of the party split.

"My Preference"

"I have the votes to resist any attempt to vacate the office of chairman and would proceed in that direction if such a contest cannot be avoided," Mrs. Westwood told the caucus. "However, my preference would be not to divide the party."

"This would require turning away from those individuals who have become symbols of the divisions within our party."

Mrs. Westwood said she was "quite willing to resign" if the caucus, a "substantial number" of state chairmen and other leaders of the party could agree on a compromise candidate "unscathed by the differences of the past."



Jean Westwood

atic Camp David Becomes on's Fourth White House

DAVID, Md., Dec. 3 (AP).—President Nixon is transiting Camp David into the White House, where he will make his biggest speech and write his most important speeches.

The lodge has a big living room, a dining area with beamed ceilings, a huge stone fireplace, picture window and glassed-in sunporch. There are four double bedrooms, each with private bath.

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large flagstone patio, barbecue pit and a lovely view of a farm valley. It was built in 1941 on a site that President Franklin D. Roosevelt selected and from a sketch he prepared.

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Named for Grandson

Mr. Roosevelt called the big house "Bear's Den." President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed it "Aspen Lodge" when he named the camp in honor of his grandson, David Eisenhower, now Mr. Nixon's son-in-law.

Mr. Nixon has already used Camp David more than any of his predecessors, including Mr. Roosevelt, who first used it as a World War II hideaway called "Shangri-La." In his first term, Mr. Nixon also put into service a Western White House on the ocean in San Clemente, Calif., and a Florida White House in Key Biscayne.

The nearest town to Camp David is Thurmont, Md., but no casual tourist can get close to the compound and "no stopping" signs warn off sightseers.

Camp David is operated by the Navy and is guarded by marines, many of them Vietnam veterans, who patrol with attack dogs. It is surrounded by two chain-link, electrified fences, topped by two-foot-high circles of barbed wire. At night, the perimeter is outlined with floodlights.

Nevertheless, the country atmosphere dominates. Occasional deer will walk out of the woods and through the main gate.

cientist Wins \$16.8 Million Suit r Defamation, Loss of Contract

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3 (AP).—Dr. John J. Wild, 46, won a \$16.8 million suit because his cancer research was blocked, and to use the money to carry on his work.

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SPACEMEN—Apollo-17 flight commander Eugene Cernan (left) joking with fellow astronauts Ronald Evans (center) the comm and module pilot, and Dr. Harrison Schmitt, the lunar module pilot, during their training session at Cape Kennedy on Friday.

Drug Runner Chooses Jail Over Death

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Christian David, the alleged leader of one of the world's largest heroin-smuggling rings, chose here Friday to go to prison in the United States for narcotics trafficking rather than face the French guillotine for murder.

Confronted with the possibility of extradition to his homeland, where he has been sentenced to death in absentia for the 1966 murder of a French police official, David pleaded guilty to a federal narcotics charge and was given a maximum sentence of 30 years in jail without parole and a \$20,000 fine.

Appearing before Chief Judge Jacob M. Wechsler in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, the 41-year-old Frenchman pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving, concealing and transporting 66 pounds of heroin in June, 1969—of five counts in a federal indictment.

David had been scheduled to go to trial with 15 other defendants in January on charges of having conspired to smuggle more than 1,100 pounds of heroin—valued at \$380 million—into the United States from South America between January, 1968, and April, 1971.

Brazilian authorities who arrested David in September compelled with a Justice Department request and sent him to New York for trial.

According to officials of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, David and another man arrested in Brazil, Michel Nicoli, 42, have supplied in recent years about 10 percent of the world's heroin market. Their international network allegedly involved operations in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the United States.

Strike Still Threatened Crew of Apollo-17 Continues Drills for Flight Wednesday

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 3 (AP).—The Apollo-17 astronauts flew proficiency runs in jet planes yesterday as they continued to prepare for the start of their flight to the moon Wednesday.

Space agency officials remained optimistic that a threatened strike by 60 space center workers would not delay the launching. Legal maneuvering and negotiations continued in efforts to avert a walkout. The workers extended their bargaining deadline until midnight (0500 GMT).

The astronauts—Capt. Eugene A. Cernan of the Navy, Dr. Harrison R. Schmitt, a civilian and a geologist, and Lt. Comdr. Ronald E. Evans of the Navy—drove to nearby Patrick Air Force Base for a morning flight in T-38 jets over south Florida.

The astronauts feel that such flights not only sharpen their flying skills but also provide relaxation from rigorous training for the mission. It will be the last in the Apollo series and perhaps the last moon flight by an American for many years.

While the negotiations continued today, the astronauts reviewed their flight plan and spent the afternoon watching professional football on television.

When the astronauts blast off Wednesday night, they will be accompanied by five mice, each about the size of a man's thumb. The mice were selected yesterday from among 40 brought here from the California desert.

Scalp Implants

Scientists implanted wafer-like cosmic-ray detectors under the mice's scalps and then placed the rodents in individual tubes in a sealed aluminum canister. The canister, which contains food and an environmental control system to keep the mice alive, then was packed in a compartment aboard the Apollo-17 command ship, America.

The mice will remain in lunar orbit with Lt. Comdr. Evans while Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt descend to the moon to explore mountains and a volcanic valley at a site named Taurus-Littrow.

On return to earth, the mice will be killed and their brains examined to determine how cosmic radiation has affected the tissue. The experiment seeks to determine what effects cosmic rays might have on humans on extended space flights.

In the labor dispute, attorneys for the National Labor Relations Board continued to investigate charges in the threatened strike by documentation workers employed here by the Boeing Co. They handle such tasks as the writing of historical and technical documents.

The union workers—who are being represented at their request by the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees—are seeking restoration of 30 to 50 percent pay cuts ordered when Boeing took over a space center contract last year.

The documentation workers have said they will strike before the Apollo-17 launching if their demands are not met. These workers are not essential to the launching, but the space agency said that other unions might honor the picket lines.

The launching is scheduled at 9:53 p.m. Wednesday (0253 GMT) with the return from space due on Dec. 19.

Apollo-17 can be launched only this Wednesday or Thursday during December. The next favorable period is Jan. 4-6. Launching time is determined by the relative positions of the earth and the moon.

Ellsberg Trial Again Delayed; To Open Dec. 12

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3 (AP).—A defense contention that the government tried to switch evidence resulted Friday in the Pentagon Papers trial being delayed another week.

Earlier, the judge denied a defense motion for a mistrial and ruled that jurors who have waited four months to try the case can remain on duty.

The judge, who originally had hoped to start the trial next week, set the opening for Dec. 12 to allow time for arguments on a defense charge that the government tried to hide material to which the defense was entitled.

Arguments erupted after defense attorney Charles Nesson told U.S. District Judge Matt Byrne that the government prosecutor had given the defense a new list of pages of the secret papers to be introduced in evidence.

The attorney said he found that two-thirds of the more than 600 pages involved have been changed since a previous list was submitted last summer.

"That means," Mr. Nesson said, "that two-thirds of the government case is based on pages that have not been prepared on and that two-thirds of the preparation we have done is wasted."

Wolfson Fined After New Plea In Stock Deal

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The six-year case against Louis E. Wolfson, the financier, ended in federal court here Thursday when he changed his plea, from not guilty to no-contest on the charge of filing a false corporation financial statement. A second charge, of perjury before the Securities and Exchange Commission, was dropped.

Judge Inzer B. Wyatt then sentenced him to pay a \$10,000 fine. He further imposed and suspended an 18-month prison sentence and placed Wolfson on probation for one day.

The government also said it would not prosecute Wolfson on any other charges involving his stock dealings in the construction firm of Merritt-Chapman & Scott, which he had headed.

Judge Wyatt, who presided at Wolfson's third trial on the charges, a trial that ended Oct. 9 in a hung jury, said the suspended sentence "will advance the cause of justice," since his court was "deluged with criminal cases" and its resources "can be better applied to later indictments."

39 Indians Die in Peru

LIMA, Dec. 3 (AP).—Thirty-nine Indians were killed when the truck in which they were riding plunged over an Andean mountain precipice and rolled 400 yards to a river bed below, police in the southeastern Peruvian state of Puno reported Friday. One person survived the crash and was under treatment for serious injuries at a rural medical post. The accident was attributed to a "mechanical failure."

3 Aides Lose Power at U.S. Indian Office

Interior Secretary Assumes Command

By William M. Blair

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.E. Morton stripped three major officials of their authority over Indian affairs yesterday.

Taking, in his words, "personal command of the effort to put Indian operations back to work," Mr. Morton removed "all present authority for Indian affairs," held by Assistant Secretary Harrison E. Loesch, Indian Commissioner Louis R. Bruce and Deputy Commissioner John O. Crow.

He vested authority for immediate administrative control of all Indian operations in Richard S. Bodman, assistant secretary of the interior for management and budget. Mr. Bodman is a 36-year-old former partner of an international accounting and consulting firm.

Mr. Morton said in an interview that he sought to resolve the "personality and administrative conflicts" that have wracked the Bureau of Indian Affairs for years and that have intensified since militant Indians occupied and ransacked the bureau building a month ago.

Charges Exchanged

His action came two days after Mr. Crow denounced Mr. Bruce as a poor administrator. Mr. Bruce defended his administration of the bureau and said the struggle of "bureaucrats" against change was harming Indians.

Mr. Loesch has drawn criticism from Indians for his hard-line approach to young activist Indians who took over the building.

Mr. Morton, in the interview, characterized his action as an initial step in housekeeping operations to assure that vital programs affecting the Indian community would continue in an orderly manner. These operations have been virtually paralyzed since the November demonstrations as Indian officials bickered over future plans.

The Indian programs range over a broad spectrum, including education, employment assistance, road building and land and water rights.

Mr. Morton said his move was a "short-run" program pending development of further plans for a possible reorganization of the bureau and changes in personnel. He declined to discuss the future of the three officials whose authority he removed or reorganization plans.

Virginians Striking It Rich In Rubble of Former Brothel

By Kenneth Bredemeier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—The Charlottesville (Va.) police shut Marguerite's brothel in 1949, and recently a wrecking ball smashed what was once described as the "most orderly house in Virginia." But Marguerite, who died in 1951, won't soon be forgotten.

She left behind money—lots of it. Since Nov. 22, when wrecking crews first found a wad of money in the rubble, about 250 men, women and children have been combing the remains of Marguerite's place with rakes, hoes, shovels, pitchforks, spoons and hands.

No one knows how much has been found, but some 30 to 40 persons reportedly have discovered hundreds of dollars. One 16-year-old girl, Darlene Harris, says she found \$5,000 in a rusty metal box buried four feet under.

Money, in denominations as big as \$1,000 bills, also has been found in glass jars buried in the yard, while some was molded into plaster walls of the three-story brick house that is said to have had 23 bedrooms.

The hills, mushy with age but otherwise in good condition, have usually been found tightly wrapped with rubber bands. Miss Harris said. Coins also have been found.

"I was digging with my hands, but then this man let me use a shovel," said Miss Harris, a ninth-grade student who also works in the cafeteria at a Charlottesville hospital.

"Me and my little brother were just digging near a big tree. We dug about half an hour and hit this box. I thought it was a casket. It was rusty and real old. But my boy friend poked a hole in it and all the money was there."

If Marguerite's is famous now, the house with the white-columned front was not exactly unknown in its time. Situated about two miles from the University of Virginia campus, it was built in 1918 and was turned into a bawdy house some years later.

The Charlottesville Daily Progress has said that "some of the city's most distinguished residents" visited Marguerite's, which was said to have the finest furniture in the city.

The house was also known as a sub-campus of the then all-male university and was jokingly referred to as the "student union," the paper said.

One story has it that a local man charged with frequenting the house was asked in court by a judge which door he had run out of during a police raid.

Marguerite, it is said, stood up in the courtroom and shouted at the judge: "The same one you did!"

When Marguerite died in 1951, two years after the house was closed, she left her \$16,875.40 estate to her common law husband, Clarence William Andrews, who the police say was a suicide victim after he shot a girl friend to death some 10 years ago.

Most recently Marguerite's was used as a rest home for about 15 elderly people, according to A.E. Arrington, executive director of the Charlottesville Redevelopment and Housing Authority. The agency bought the quarter-acre tract for an urban renewal project and ordered the house leveled.

Mr. Arrington said the city had no claim to the money. "We bought the house, but we didn't buy the money," he said. "We see no way of stopping people from scouring the lot for more money."

"Bring your fork on down and do some digging," Police Chief John Bowen said.

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UNESCO Is Setting Up Fund To Protect World's Heritage

By M. A. Farber

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (UPI)—The first systematic effort to protect major features of the world's cultural and natural heritage is being planned by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

A treaty adopted by UNESCO's General Conference, awaiting signature by the member nations, will continue the agency's work in this area by establishing a world heritage committee and fund to provide financial and technical aid. Endangered monuments, archaeological sites, geological formations and animal and plant habitats would benefit.

Officials of UNESCO described the committee as "a sort of international Red Cross" to help preserve property and natural life of "universal value."

Loans Are Included
Emergency and long-term assistance by the committee, starting perhaps by 1974, will include low-interest or interest-free loans, provision of experts, skilled labor and equipment, technical studies, training of specialists and, in exceptional cases, subsidies.

UNESCO officials said it was too early to estimate the size of the committee's fund or identify specific projects that might be undertaken. Nations according to the treaty will be required to contribute to the fund and voluntary donations are expected from countries, UN agencies and other private or public sources.

Millions of dollars already have been spent by UNESCO, private organizations and individuals and some governments to safeguard Egyptian temples and monuments on Philae Island, the Bronze Age town of Mohenjo-daro in Pakistan, the Carthage-Tunis area in Tunisia, ancient Nepalese cities, an Andean road in Peru, fountains in the Galapagos Islands, African wildlife and the whole of Venice.

But increasing demands for large-scale international aid had caused UNESCO in recent years to press for the treaty, which was approved Nov. 16 in Paris. Seventy-five nations, including the United States, voted for the treaty; one, Thailand, voted against it, and 17 countries abstained.

Private Experts Have Generally Praised the treaty but cautioned that needs will almost certainly exceed the resources of the new committee.

"It's an excellent idea and a great boon for countries in distress," said Lawrence Majewski, chairman of the conservation center at New York University's Institute for Fine Arts. "Still I don't think it's a panacea; there's too much to save."

A UNESCO study in 1970 noted that "new phenomena" were threatening the survival of much of man's cultural heritage, adding to the need for action. For centuries, it said, the problems "were essentially the consequence of age, neglect, vandalism, ignorance or catastrophe."

But now, it is said, monuments, groups of buildings and sites are also endangered by population growth; industrial, commercial and agricultural expansion; chemical deterioration resulting from pollution; vibration caused by land or air transport; and the rise in tourism.

The treaty will be effective three months after the 20th country ratifies it. Usually this takes a few years but UNESCO officials hope the time will be reduced as a result of "the high interest manifested by many states."

Greeko Ends Paris Visit
PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Marshal Andrei A. Grechko returned to Moscow yesterday, ending a five-day official visit during which he met with government leaders including President Georges Pompidou.



TRAPPED—Leaning out of a window, Korean girls scream for rescue from fire in an 11-story building Saturday.

Pakistan Calls Out Soldiers To Curb Violent Tribesmen

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Troops have been called out in the Province of Baluchistan following lawlessness and violence by tribesmen, the central government announced here last night.

"Some lawlessness is also reported from Quetta (the provincial capital) by elements of the Bugti tribes in a bid to intimidate and harass the provincial government," he said.

Armed Bugti tribesmen, reportedly moving toward Quetta, were being intercepted, the spokesman said.

"Additional troops will be provided if required by the provincial government," he said. The troubles erupted against a background of sharp political controversy involving the National Awami party, which controls the Baluchistan provincial government, and the Pakistan People's party of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, which rules the nation.

He said trouble started when armed Marri tribesmen attacked villages, inflicted casualties, took away cattle and evicted Punjabi settlers.

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The control of the tiny Thako Chak area has been holding up the implementation of the peace agreement signed at Simla on July 3 by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Bhutto.

50 Are Killed, 75 Injured in Seoul Blaze

Fire Erupts in Hall After Pop Concert

SEOUL, Dec. 3 (AP)—An indoor pop-song festival half a block from the capitol building turned into an inferno last night, claiming at least 50 lives. More than 75 persons were hospitalized.

Government workers searched through the night for bodies in the debris of Citizens Hall, a 3,000-seat municipal theater which was swept by fire. The cause of the blaze remained undetermined, but there was speculation that a short circuit in backstage lighting was to blame.

Police cordoned off the area this morning to prevent crowds from approaching the 11-story building, which houses the three-story theater. Steel window frames in the building were twisted and most window panes were broken in the two-hour fire.

Seoul's city government decided to pay 1.2 million won—\$3,000—in compensation for each death and promised to pay all medical bills for those injured.

Premier Is Present
Premier Kim Jong Pil and Home Minister Kim Hyun Ok rushed to the fire scene last night and helped direct operations which involved 72 fire engines, including several from U.S. military units in South Korea.

Lee Nam Yong, 58, director of the theater, and five other city officials were trapped inside the building and were among the victims.

Officials say the casualty figure could have been higher if the show, which featured the nation's top 10 pop singers, had not been completed when the fire broke out at 8:26 p.m.

Most of the 3,500 persons who had packed the theater had left the building, but an estimated 500 had remained behind to get autographs from the singers.

U.K. Plans Fines, Jail for Cheating By Shopkeepers

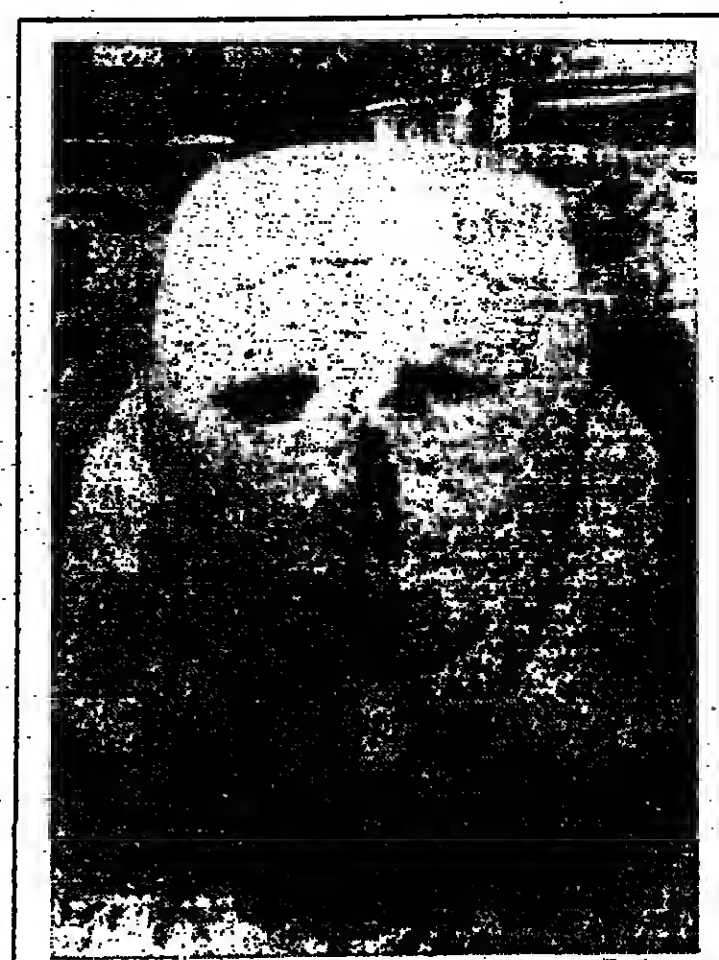
LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The government Friday called for unlimited fines and jail sentences up to two years for storekeepers convicted of consistently cheating the public.

It proposed these penalties in a fair trading bill submitted to Parliament.

Announcing the bill to the House of Commons, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, said that the government will name a director-general of fair trading, an independent official, advised by a 15-member advisory committee.

If the committee, Sir Geoffrey said, decides storekeepers or companies are operating against the interests of customers, the director-general can issue orders against them, which must be approved by Parliament.

A storekeeper or company which ignores the order of continuation to cheat the public can either be tried by a magistrate with a maximum penalty of up to £400 or face indictment before a judge and jury with the risk of unlimited fines, up to two years in jail or both.



SMILING THROUGH—Munich driver who kept his sense of humor after car was covered by a snowfall.

Red Bloc, Arab Leftists Plan Unit to Support Palestinians

BEIRUT, Dec. 3 (UPI)—An organization to provide Palestinian guerrillas with protection and support will be set up by Arab leftists and Communists with the backing of the world Communist movement.

Calling itself the Arab Front for Participation in the Palestinian Resistance, it is to have a 12-man secretariat headed by Kamal Jumblatt, a member of the Lebanese parliament and leader of the Progressive Socialist party, who has been elected secretary-general.

The other 11 members include representatives from the ruling parties in Algeria, Syria, and Iraq, from the Lebanese Communist party and from el-Fatah, the main guerrilla group.

The new front emerged from the Arab People's Conference for the Support of the Palestinian Revolution, which met here for two days last week.

The conference was believed to reflect growing support for the Palestinian guerrillas in the Soviet-bloc countries and in the Moscow-oriented Arab and international Communist movements.

At the opening session, Yasser Arafat, the leader of el-Fatah, warmly greeted the Viet Cong representative and the representative of the Tupamaros, the Uruguayan urban guerrillas. The gathering was attended by leftists from 20 countries, as well as representatives of the Communist parties in the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Communist parties from all the Arab countries took part, as did representatives of the rival Ba'ath party factions that rule Syria and Iraq and the ruling National Liberation Front of Southern Yemen.

An Egyptian Marxist, Lutfi el-Kholy, representing the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, played a leading role in organizing the conference and in the discussions.

UN Resolution Opposed
Communist delegations, especially such Marxist groups as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Democratic Front, insisted that the conference must reject outright the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, calling for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Arab Communists objected to the position, and their spokesmen called for moderation. Karim Morawa, a member of the Politburo of the Lebanese Communist party, declared, "I wish we would learn from experience of the past five years" since the 1967 war. "Let us set aside general revolutionary talk and be guided only by reason."

In a compromise, a recommendation was adopted rejecting all "unilateral solutions" to the Middle East conflict but not making a direct reference to the Security Council resolution.

The conference also called for establishment of a Palestinian-Jordanian effort to work for the overthrow of the government of King Hussein of Jordan.

The creation of the front is a delayed reaction to the explosion of the commandos from Jordan last year. The delay was designed to allow time for Arab governments to intercede with King Hussein to permit the guerrillas back into his country. These efforts have been unsuccessful.

21 Die in Collision at Sea
JAKARTA, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Twenty-one persons drowned and 80 were reported missing after two ships collided in the Makassar Sea south of Celebes, Communication Ministry sources said today. The sources also said that 186 persons were injured.

Trudeau Seeks Heath on El Trade Issue

Requests Safeguards For Canadian Prod

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—British and Canadian ministers today held a 10-day talks on the problems Canada export trade will face when Britain joins the Common Market. Diplomatic sources said Prime Minister James Callaghan urged safeguards for Canada's trading interests.

Mr. Trudeau, who flew yesterday from Ottawa, was all day with British Minister Edward Heath, his official residence.

Mr. Trudeau drove there Sunday following a day of sun and rain. He landed with Heath at Heathrow and spending the night there.

Tomorrow Mr. Trudeau will dine with Queen Elizabeth Windsor Castle and hold a conference in London in afternoon. He will return Ottawa Tuesday.

British and Canadian officials said the talks centered on trade problems Canada will face when Britain becomes a member of the European Economic Community on Jan. 1, 1973.

They said Mr. Trudeau pressed concerns that more than 50 percent of Canada's exports to Britain would be threatened when Britain ended Commonwealth trading preferences.

Canadian officials said Trudeau voiced no opposition to Britain's Common Market membership.

In fact, they recalled when Mr. Heath signed the membership treaty, he said in January, Mr. Trudeau the only Commonwealth minister to send a message of congratulations.

José Limón Dies At 64; 'Giant of Modern Dance'

STOCKTON, N.J., Dec. 3 (UPI)—José Limón, 64, a can-born dancer who became one of America's foremost choreographers, died yesterday at Hudson Medical Center in Jersey.

Described by The New York Times critic Clive Barnes as "one of the giants of modern dance," Limón was honored dance magazine in 1950 for standing achievement in the choreography after the performance of his work "The M. Farnes."

Mr. Limón was born in Culiacán, Mexico, and came to the United States in 1915. He danced with the Humphrey-Wagoner company from 1929 to 1934, was a dancer and choreographer in a number of Broadway shows and taught at the Juillard School and a number of universities.

He formed his own company with Doris Humphrey as art director, toured the United States and Canada and performed in Paris and Mexico City. His tours included Central and South America, Australia, the Far East and Southeast Asia.

At the time of his death was artistic director of American Dance Theater at Columbia College.

Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, Pretoria, South Africa, 3 (AP)—Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, 81, chief of staff of the South African Army in World War II, died here yesterday.

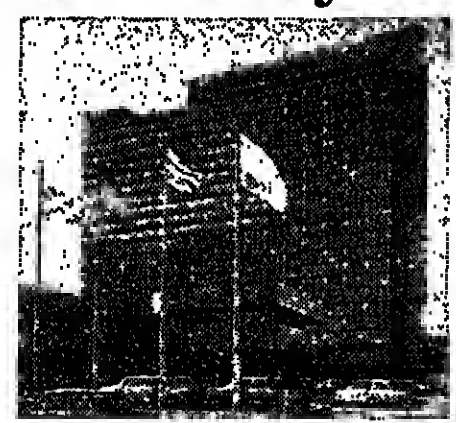
De Sapio Is Free After 17 Months
LEWISBURG, Pa., Dec. 3 (UPI)—James De Sapio, one of New York's Tammany Hall politicians, was freed Friday after serving nearly 17 months of a two-year sentence for bribery and conspiracy.

De Sapio, 63, left the security Allenwood Prison section of Lewisburg Penitentiary and was met by his wife.

De Sapio, a former Democratic national committeeman, was convicted Dec. 18, 1969, by a federal jury in New York on three counts of bribery and conspiracy.

He was sentenced to jail and \$45,000. The government charged conspiracy to pay James L. Cusack, former New York City commissioner, to pressure Consolidated Edison Co. to award construction contracts to a Mount Kisco, N.Y., firm which was to pay kickbacks to De Sapio.

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Lacks U.S. Corporations

Allende Ends Mexican Visit, Will Address the UN Today

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Salvador Allende of Chile came to New York from Mexico today. He will address the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow.

After addressing the UN, President Allende will travel to the Soviet Union and Cuba. In a communique, he and President Luis Echeverria of Mexico condemned what they termed attempts by some multinational corporations to interfere in the affairs of small countries and called for urgent measures to control them.

President Allende said at a news conference that he was going to the UN because it was an international forum. "I will speak the clear language of the president of a country unjustly attacked," he said.

Referring to what he called aggression against Chile by big U.S. corporations whose holdings he nationalized, he said, "I believe that no man who represents a country can be indifferent to what happened in Chile."

Discussing his trip to the Soviet Union, Mr. Allende, a Marxist, said: "I want to ratify our friendship with this country and seek forms of technical cooperation and credits which can help the Chilean economy."

He said he was going to Cuba to return a visit to Chile last December by Premier Fidel Castro.

Greek Minister Rules Out Vote, Power Transfer

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos said today that the military-backed regime would give up power to anyone who could guarantee Greece a happy future. However, he said there was no such man and that free elections in Greece would be a disaster.

"Show me the man that will lead Greece to its destinies and we will hand over power to him tomorrow," Mr. Pattakos said in an interview published in the pro-government newspaper Akropolis.

"But at this moment I do not see any other such leader except for George Papadopoulos," he said.

Speaking on the possibility of national elections, he said: "We are hesitant to believe that after five years of disciplined freedom the Greek people have undergone the necessary changes in mentality and psychology that will allow us a decision which will not lead the nation to the disaster of 1920."

In 1920, Eleutherios Venizelos called for elections which led to his defeat. As a result, his opponents brought back King Constantine, grandfather of Greece's present exiled monarch, and led Greece into a disastrous war against Turkey.

Contract in Italy For Airport Staff

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP).—Strikes that caused confusion recently at Italy's airports may be ended by a new two-year contract that was approved Friday by the airports' management and ground crew workers.

The contract raises all the workers' pay by about \$34 monthly and changes job classifications, the Labor Ministry said.

The workers' wildcat strikes often forced passengers to carry their luggage to or from their planes. In one case, 165 passengers were trapped on a plane for several hours at Milan's airport because strikers refused to bring out a loading ramp.

Petition Demands Kangaroo Be Saved

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (UPI).—An international petition signed by 151,000 people from 60 countries and demanding that measures be taken to protect the kangaroo from extinction was handed to the Australian Embassy in Bern Friday.

The petition, drawn up by the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, said that more than two million kangaroos are killed yearly in Australia for dog food and fur.

A statement issued by the embassy said that the Australian Parliament decided last year that the animal is in no immediate danger.

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MASS CEREMONY—Mexican couples, with their children, taking marriage vows in Mexico City Friday. Government gave brides carnations and grooms hats.

90,000 Common-Law Couples Wed in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3 (UPI).—With their children and in some cases grandchildren looking on, approximately 90,000 couples were married Friday in mass ceremonies throughout Mexico.

The free weddings were arranged by Mexico's first lady, Mrs. Luis Echeverria, to legitimize not only the common-law unions but the offspring of many couples who because of poverty or illiteracy, had

never legally married. Normal weddings cost at least \$16.

"I've always wanted to get married," said Celestino Martinez, 50, as he and his wife, Clementine, gathered their eight children around them. "I never had enough money. Then I saw on our television set that they were going to provide free weddings."

Mr. Martinez and his wife were among 700 couples, who

were married in a ceremony in the suburban Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. The couples sat with their children in gondolas for the ceremony, and a registrar standing on a small island performed the service. Each bride was given a carnation, each groom a new straw hat.

Chile's visiting first lady, Mrs. Salvador Allende, watched a ceremony and said she was so impressed that she may introduce mass weddings in Chile.

He Wants Restriction Lifted

Peron, Military Duel Over the Presidency

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The recent signs of mutual understanding and some goodwill between Juan D. Peron, Argentina's former populist leader, and the country's military government have faded under the pressure of Peronist demands to which the military appears unwilling to accede.

After a series of superficial exchanges, the stage has been set for hard negotiations over the issue of political power in Argentina. That is basically what brought Mr. Peron back 13 days ago, after 17 years in exile.

Those who have talked with him recently assert that Mr. Peron is willing to stay in Argentina as long as he is needed to see the negotiations through to a conclusion.

The military leaders made it clear last week that they were not prepared to waive the residence requirement for presidential candidates that has disqualified Mr. Peron from again attempting to become president of Argentina.

He was elected in 1946 and again in 1953 and ruled the country as a populist dictator until overthrown by a military revolt in 1955.

An Open Question

Mr. Peron and his followers, the Peronists, have insisted that the officers in power repeal the residence rule so that he can be a candidate in the military-supervised elections scheduled for March 11, although they have left open the question of whether he would run. The armed forces officer corps, led by anti-Peronists, apparently is not willing to take a chance on Mr. Peron's candidacy.

Maj. Gen. Alcides Lopez Aufranc, the army chief of staff, said Wednesday that subordinate commanders had been told that the residence rule would not be changed. He spoke to reporters as he left a meeting with Lt. Gen. Alejandro A. Lanusse, the career cavalry officer who serves simultaneously as president and commander-in-chief of the army.

Mr. Peron's followers had anticipated the answer. "We are going to insist on keeping Peron as our candidate, and the military will not revise

the residence rule," said a labor leader who spent more than an hour with Mr. Peron at his home the other day. "Now the game begins in earnest."

The name of the game, for civilian politicians, is the name of the next president of Argentina, who is scheduled to take office on May 25.

The military's aims are not so clear. The military leaders are known to be firmly opposed to Mr. Peron as president; to want guarantees that internal security organizations, which have been fighting a nationwide war against urban guerrillas for three years, would remain unchanged in substance, and to want assurances that their agents, including those accused of torturing suspects, would remain safe from reprisals.

Further, the military is known to want assurances that Argentine economic policy will not suddenly turn Socialist and that the country's foreign policy will not turn suddenly toward the Socialist bloc.

Mr. Peron has shown himself to be close to the military on all of its subsidiary points, although he has not condemned the guerrillas who claim to fight in his name. The only real stumbling block is the presidency.

67 Leftists Arrested

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Sixty-seven persons were arrested here Friday night as police broke up groups of leftist demonstrators who tried to stage a banned "hunger march" to Government House, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Intercomos-8 Launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and three of its allies Friday launched Intercomos-8, the latest in a program of joint research satellites. Tass news agency said the satellite would continue earlier studies of the earth's ionosphere. Its equipment, made here and in East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, was reported functioning normally.

West Germany Holds Scientist For 8 Months Without Trial

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Prof. Heinz August Fithuth, a West German nuclear physicist suspected of misappropriating university funds, has entered his ninth month of pretrial detention with scant hope of an early start of proceedings.

The case, which has aroused international interest, illustrates what critics have called a medieval aspect of West German law—the inordinate length of pre-trial imprisonment.

The Fithuth case made headlines in March, when the 47-year-old scientist was arrested on suspicion of embezzling several hundred thousand marks and suspended from his post as director of Heidelberg University's Institute of High Energy Physics. Prof. Fithuth came to the institute from CERN, the European nuclear research center at Geneva, in 1964.

According to the public prosecutor, the length of Prof. Fithuth's pretrial detention is mainly due to the "time-consuming" task of tracing the professor's financial transactions.

The mass of allegedly incriminating evidence allows two different conclusions about Prof. Fithuth.

At best, he might be an unworried man who became hopelessly entangled in a financial mess of his own making. This theory is supported by a self-confessed "mistake" of mixing his personal finances with those of the institute. At worst, he might be a money-hungry person trying to enrich himself in the clumsiest fashion imaginable.

The Heidelberg prosecutor, Rüdiger Rapp, who estimates that the professor transferred "considerably" more than half a million marks, which is about \$160,000, to personal accounts in Switzerland and Britain, said in an interview that the evidence found so far did not bear out the professor's line of defense that he had merely attempted to better the institute's financial position through speculative use of university funds under his own name.

Both Mr. Rapp and Otto Lachenauer, the professor's defense counsel, said the authorities had obtained the return of about \$180,000 to the university. However, the prosecutor does not seem to share Mr. Lachenauer's opinion that there are no more institute funds to be discovered in numbered accounts in Switzerland.

This and the drastic 10-year prison sentence that Prof. Fithuth faces are the reasons the Heidelberg prosecutor has so far refused to allow him freedom on bail.

There is "ample reason" to fear that Prof. Fithuth might try to flee the country, the prosecutor said.

The Heidelberg prosecutor said that Prof. Fithuth had an "extravagant" style of living, having apartments in Heidelberg and Geneva, where he retained an advisory role for CERN, and three cars, including a Mercedes and a Citroën.

Prof. Fithuth made trips to Geneva, where he maintained an apartment and an office. His wife, Ingeborg, is a doctor in a Geneva hospital. Their two sons, aged 18 and 20, are studying in Switzerland.

According to the prosecutor, Prof. Fithuth's trial will start "some time in the next year."

Complaints Filed On Police-Station Killing in France

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The shooting to death of an Algerian in a French police station, said to have been accidental, after he attacked two officers, has led to complaints being filed by the Algerian consul-general here, it was announced Friday.

The victim, 32-year-old truck driver Mohammed Diab, was killed by a burst of submachine-gun fire in suburban Versailles on Wednesday while being questioned in connection with a case of indecent assault.

Police have said the shooting was an accident and occurred when two policemen tried to intervene after Mr. Diab had attacked two other officers. One is in a hospital with a skull fracture.

But the Algerian's relatives, who were in the building at the time of the shooting, deny this. He had gone berserk after police forced him to strip naked and beat him, they told reporters.

Recount Pares Brandt Edge

BONN, Dec. 3 (AP).—A recount of votes from the Nov. 18 re-election of Chancellor Willy Brandt reduced his coalition's new majority in parliament by one seat, it was announced yesterday.

The recount, required by law, gave the Free Democrats 41 seats, one less than the number it had won in the preliminary vote count. The Free Democratic party is the junior coalition partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats, who won 230 seats.

Mr. Brandt's coalition now has 271 seats—46 more than the opposition Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union.

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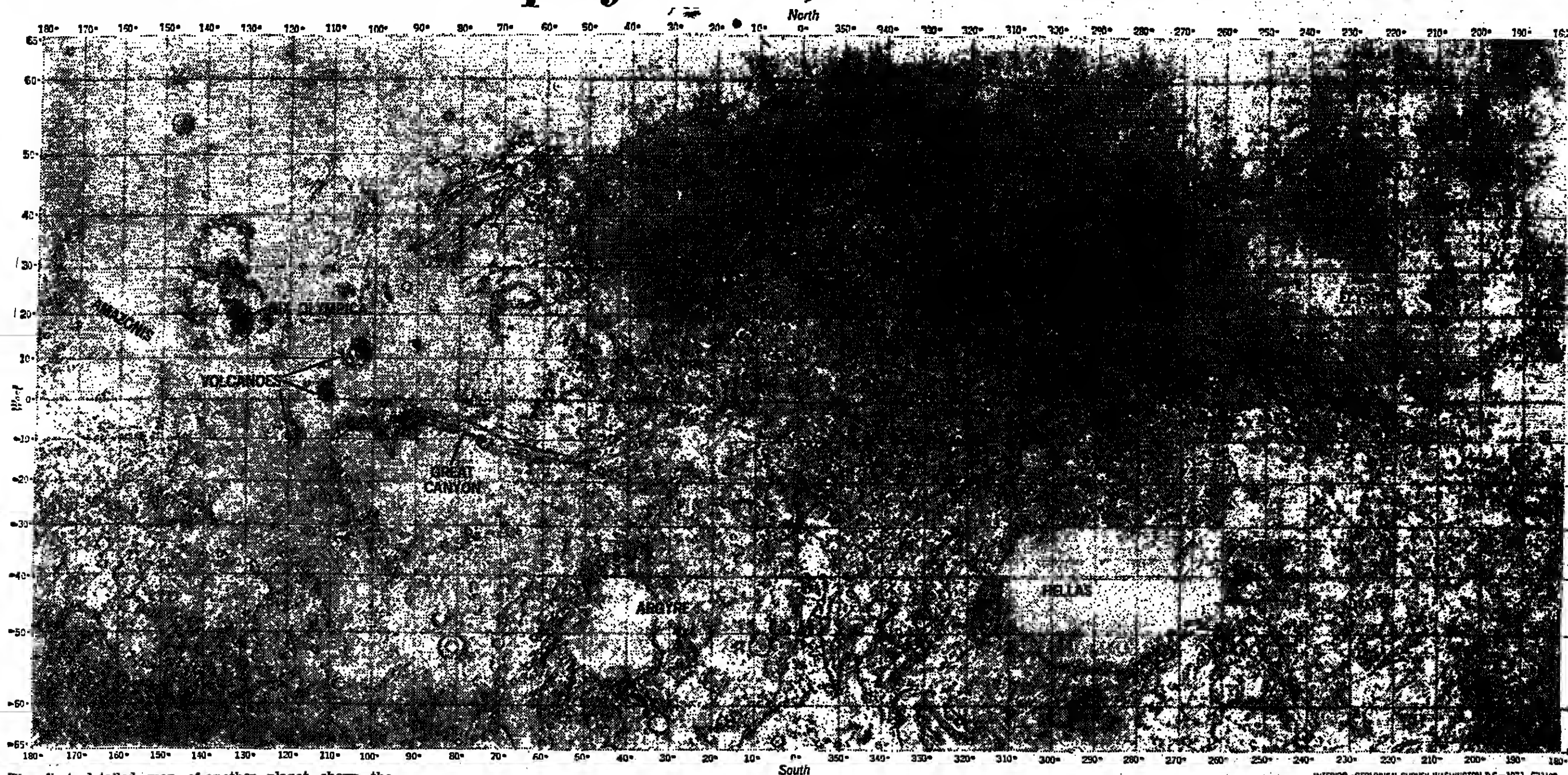
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First Detailed Map of Mars, Based on Mariner-9 Photo



The first detailed map of another planet shows the entire globe of Mars on a flat surface. Scale at the equator is one inch to about 400 miles. The names of prominent Martian features were superimposed on the map and though widely used are not official.

Project Called Milestone In Exploration of Space

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT).—The first detailed map of the entire globe of another planet has been completed by cartographers working with a mosaic of photographs of Mars taken by the Mariner-9 spacecraft.

Since a good map is an important step in discovery, a perspective of what is known and what may be worth knowing, the topographic map of Mars is considered a milestone in the exploration of the solar system.

The map, which was made available to The New York Times, shows the neighboring planet in all its newly discovered variety—the deep grooves radiating from the white polar caps, the great expanses of wind-blown plains, the vast equatorial chasm, the cratered lands, the faults, cracks, meandering channels and towering volcanic peaks.

The United States Geological Survey's Center of Astrogeology in Flagstaff, Ariz., produced the map from photographs processed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. The laboratory, operated by the California Institute of Technology for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, directed the Mariner-9 mission.

The map shows the entire Martian surface in a Mercator projection at a scale of one to 25 million at the equator, an inch equalling about 400 miles and in two special polar projections. Other maps are being prepared for an even more detailed study of the planet.

Although described as preliminary, the map is a graphic illustration of how far man's knowledge of Mars has advanced since Galileo first studied the planet through his crude telescope, since Giovanni Schiaparelli "discovered" threadlike canals on Mars in 1877, and since Percival Lowell affirmed at the turn of the century that the presumed canals were the work of "intelligent creatures, alike us in spirit, though not in form."

Until Mariner reached Mars a year ago, man's view of that planet remained unclear. At its closest approach Mars is about 35 million miles away, and with the best telescopes it is possible to see little more of its surface than one can see of the moon with the unaided eye.

Previous maps, drawn from these earth-based instruments, represented more a vision of Mars than the reality of Mars. These maps were a shadowy blur of light and dark revealing only the broad variations in the planet's albedo, the light reflectivity of its surface. They showed few surface features, and many of them, like Lowell's canals, tended to exist only in the eye of the beholder.

Then, for nearly a year after it went into an orbit of Mars, Mariner-9, a windmill-shaped spacecraft, transmitted more than 7,000 television pictures before its maneuvering rockets ran out of gas last month.

Earlier Mariners—Mariner-4 in 1965 and Mariners-6 and 7 in

1969—had flown by the planet and quickly photographed one-tenth of its surface from several thousand miles away. Mariner-9, the first spacecraft to orbit another planet, obtained 100 percent coverage, and many of the mapping pictures were taken from as close as 1,023 miles.

About 1,500 photographs, their clarity and contrast enhanced by computer processing, were carefully pieced together like a jigsaw puzzle. This was done within a framework of latitude and longitude lines, each picture's position being plotted from Mariner-9 tracking data.

As the finishing touches were being put on the map, Harold Masursky, director of the Center of Astrogeology, sat in his Flagstaff office recently and spoke of the achievement across a table cluttered with the tools of the extraterrestrial mapmaker's craft—pictures of Mars, computer print-outs and coffee mugs.

Likened to West Surveys

"We've done the same thing for Mars as the old guys of the Survey did for the American West," said Mr. Masursky, 49, a geologist whose mapping experience goes back to the Burma Road in World War II and to pack trips in the mountains of Montana.

Mr. Masursky said that the new map would be used as the "base sheet" for geological and meteorological maps and for scientists to plot their observations of the apparent seasonal changes on Mars.

The map, in addition, will be the indispensable guide for the selection of landing sites for the two unmanned Viking spacecraft in the summer of 1976. These missions are designed to explore the nature of the planet's chemistry and search for signs of biological activity, including any forms of life.

Mapping a place where men have yet to set foot represented a considerable task beyond the plane table and steel tape of ordinary surveying or even the aerial photogrammetry of modern earth mapping. Mariner-9 was the robot surveying party, equipped with a television camera and remote-sensing devices for determining elevations and distances.

As sometimes happens to more mundane surveyors, Mariner-9 had to wait out a dust storm before the mapping could begin. Not only did it outlast the storm, which raged over the planet when the spacecraft went into orbit in November, 1971, but the durable Mariner-9 also surpassed its objective of 70 percent mapping coverage by operating far beyond its three-month life expectancy.

When the dust settled on Mars last Christmas, Mariner-9 began three 19-day mapping sequences, working from the south pole upward. The spacecraft circled the planet twice a day, its orbit crossing the equator at a 65-degree angle. Because of the planet's rotation, the spacecraft was able to photograph a different swath

on each orbit without changing course.

The few gaps in the coverage were filled in later on special commands from flight controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. This was particularly true for the north polar cap, where the winter haze did not dissipate until near the end of the mission.

Difficult Planet to Film

The raw data for the map, Mariner-9's television pictures, were often raw indeed. Mars is difficult to photograph. The light contrasts are very low. The surface is subdued and, unlike the airless moon, sometimes is masked by a light haze and dust swirls.

To make matters worse, the pictures lacked uniform perspective. Not all of them were taken at the same altitude or same angle. Often, as a result, round craters appeared oval.

And there were other distortions introduced by the Vidicon camera system itself. Devices of this type are unable to reproduce exactly the geometry—the precise relative position and shape—of a scene that covers a broad area. For example, if Mariner-9 had photographed a grid of streets on earth, the streets would appear curved, a barrel-shaped distortion not unlike that produced by fish-eye lenses used by professional photographers.

"If you simply glued 1,500 pictures together, you'd be absolutely dead, you'd have nothing," Mr. Masursky said. "We had to learn how to handle incredibly lousy material."

This was where the computers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory entered the map-making process. The Mars pictures arrived at the laboratory, by way of the Goldstone antenna out in the

NORTH POLAR REGION

Polar cap as it appeared on October 12, 1972.

SOUTH POLAR REGION

Polar cap as it appeared on February 16, 1972.

Mojave Desert, so much digital data radiated from the spacecraft and recorded on magnetic tape. Each black-and-white picture was composed of 700 scan lines with 833 points (pixels, or picture elements) on each line. And each pixel was electronically coded on a scale of gray from 0 to 511, the darker the photographed feature the lower the number.

As Dr. James A. Cutis, 29, a physicist on the Mariner photo-interpretation team, put it, the computer "plays games with these numbers" to transform washed-out and distorted pictures into clear scenes of the Martian surface. This involved four major steps.

First, to eliminate the barrel-shaped geometric distortions, the enhancement computer was programmed with algebraic formulas to "stretch" the pictures.

Juggling Entailed

The formulas described the known distorting factor in the Vidicon system and enabled the computer, through a series of calculations, to predict where a particular pixel should really be in the picture. All the pixels in a picture were thus juggled.

Additional guides to the computer were the rescan marks, a series of black dots superimposed on each picture. The dots represented a pattern of tiny metallic squares fixed at known points on the surface of the Vidicon tube. The rescan marks gave the computer a frame of reference in stretching and squeezing the many pixels into the positions that were truer to reality.

Next, the computer dealt with the generally poor contrast of the raw pictures. If, for example, all the pixels in a picture ranged in grays between 230 and 270, there

would be only subtle differences in the shading. Surface features would be almost indistinguishable, and this was not uncommon.

To overcome the problem the computer used a mathematical formula by which 230—or whatever the lowest gray reading was—became 0, or total black, and 270 became 511, or total white. By changing the gray scale, it was possible to get more discernible shades of gray in between.

In this way, the photo interpreters could draw the walls of craters out of vague shadows and distinguish cliffs and ridges out of dark streaks.

Without computer enhancement, Dr. Cutis remarked, "We could have had Lowell all over again, with canals."

The third step in the process was an adjustment of the pictures so that, though taken at different angles, they would have a common perspective.

The computer's calculations took into account the position of the rescan marks and Mariner-9's tracking data, which gave the angle at which each picture was taken.

The ideal would be to have each picture taken from directly overhead. But the computer was able to reconstruct the perspective of pictures taken from angles as much as 70 degrees off the vertical.

Finally, since the Mars map had to be a flat representation of a rounded object, the pictures underwent another processing step to stretch the features to a certain projection. For this, the computer was programmed with formulas describing the projection and what had to be done to each picture.

Before the mission the map-makers had decided to use the standard Mercator projection for

the planet's broad equatorial band, running from 65 degrees south latitude up to 65 degrees north. A stereographic projection was selected to show the polar regions as they would look from directly overhead.

"We couldn't use any one projection over too great a range of latitudes," Dr. Cutis explained. "You get such distortions in the size and shape of things that it's no longer meaningful. You can see it on Mercator projections of the earth. Greenland always looks as if it is as big as Africa, when in fact it's one-tenth the size."

It took about 30 minutes for the computer to run through the many mathematical formulas to enhance the clarity of a single photograph. Some pictures were processed time and again before they met cartographic standards. During much of the mission the laboratory was receiving 60 pictures a day from the spacecraft.

Negatives Made

Magnetic-taped versions of the enhanced photographs, corrected to uniform height and vertical angle, were then shipped by air freight to Mr. Masursky's team at Flagstaff. A machine there converted the taped data into negatives of the photographs. These were developed and enlarged for the use of the photo-mosaic team.

Following a "footprint plot" made from Mariner-9 tracking data, the mosaic team knew where each picture belonged. After the entire mosaic was assembled and photographed, artists had some touching up to do because, as Raymond M. Batson, technical director of the map project, said, the originals

can "look like a set of fish scales."

The artists used erasers and an air brush, a tiny spray gun that uses a type of India ink, to emphasize major features before sending the map to the publisher.

While the map was still in preparation, scientists identified four major geological provinces on Mars—the volcanic regions, canyon lands, expanses of bleak, moonlike craters and stair-step terraces near the poles.

One of the outstanding features on Mars, and on the map, is Nix Olympia, which was discovered by Mariner-9 to be a volcanic mountain. At its base, the volcano is 300 miles wide. It rises 10 1/2 miles and is capped with a 40-mile-wide crater. Mount Everest is 5 1/2 miles high.

Southeast of Nix Olympia are three somewhat smaller volcanoes. To the east, just south of the equator, stretches a canyon unlike any on earth—with the possible exception of the rift valleys of East Africa. It runs some 2,500 miles, 10 times the length of Grand Canyon of Arizona and nearly one-fourth the circumference of the Martian globe. Mariner's ultraviolet instruments measured the chasm depth at nearly 20,000 feet. The Grand Canyon's deepest part is about 5,500 feet deep.

The largest basin on Mars is Hellas, circular flatlands south of the equator that extend from 310 degrees east to 280 degrees east. Surrounding Hellas is a densely cratered region believed to be the oldest surface feature, the result of ancient impacts by meteorites.

At both polar regions, the map shows some traces of the apparently sedimentary terraces

that scientists believe may be deposits of dust and volcanic ash. Some of the layers are more than 300 feet thick.

Mr. Masursky said that the map shows the south polar icecap, its minimum breadth and shows the northern icecap close to its maximum.

Mr. Masursky's team at the Geological Survey plans to produce improved maps of Mars that will include contour lines indicating surface elevations.

Another objective is to produce a map of greater precision, using more accurately plotted features on the Martian surface as control points for establishing the relative distances and positions of all other features on the planet.

In August, 1973, a committee of the International Astronomical Union is to report its recommended names for prominent Martian features. The plan is to keep some of the names; in classical maps, such as Olympus and Hellas, and name newly discovered craters and canyons after direct scientists who contributed to the study of Mars.

One man likely to be honored is Percival Lowell, who has been proved so wrong about so much of Mars.

But Mr. Masursky observed "Lowell may have been wrong but he stimulated a lot of interest in Mars, which is one reason we're doing this map."

Ironically, the first detailed map of Mars was produced in Flagstaff, just a few miles from the mountaintop observatory where Dr. Lowell saw the canals that inspired so many tales of Martians, canals that are where to be seen on the map Mariner-9.

Shake-Up By Nixon: Wizardry Of a Sort?

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Second terms of U.S. presidents most inevitably are down-graded, but President Nixon is rumored to "change that historical pattern," declared an anonymous voice coming from a speaker in the White House.

The voice belonged to Richard M. Nixon, it was being said, on Nov. 27 from Camp David, 35 miles away on a Maryland mountaintop. And there was a crackle in the voice, commingled with an electronic hum, a total effect, in the ear of more than one White House staffer, was of an encounter with the Wizard of Oz.

The storybook wizard proved to be a well-intentioned power, to give courage to cowards, to turn tin can men into real men. And there were those who expected that the President would undertake with a string of announcements last week to prove to be equally sure.

President began reassigning and replacing his senior staff on Tuesday, promising "greater mobility" to cabinet members, a big reduction in the White House staff and, as a consequence, "vitality and excitement" that sometimes generated by a new administration.

More in Store

Week's end, there had been a quick assortment of nominations and appointments announced from Camp David, the White House and Key Biscayne, Fla. Mr. Nixon took his own reassignment charts from one residence to another. More changes yet in store and until they completed by Dec. 15, Mr. Nixon estimated it would remain to be seen how and whether they fit together into a master plan.

On some of the transferees, less than enthusiastic. It, Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare, was nominated as secretary of defense, Casper Weinberger, the director of White House Office of Management and Budget, was named to be Mr. Richardson's successor at HEW.

Very time it reaches a two-point and I feel I know the job is what needs to be done, and a foundation is laid, along comes an offer that I cannot be able to refuse," Richardson mused.

Mr. Weinberger once described budget post as the worst in government. "I now understand," he said dryly, "there's a new one."

At point seemed to be to take liberal Mr. Richardson to the

Definitely a New 'Tone'

Anti-Hijacking Talks Bring U.S., Cuba Closer Together

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The United States and Cuba, arch-enemies for more than two decades, came close last week to a historic agreement in their important negotiations since 1961.

Washington officials, the extraordinary about it was how quickly the two governments were able to agree on the hijacking of American aircraft to Havana, although a number of details remain to be worked out.

It is sure, the negotiations are being conducted through the government, which represents American interests in Cuba, as the Nixon administration had the draft agreement submitted by Havana on Nov. 25.

American reply was to be made early this week—first here and at the United Nations was that the Cubans had the hijacking talks would lead to something broader.

The present negotiations followed the hijacking of a Southern Airways plane last month and an anti-hijacking of an Eastern Airlines plane in proposing the hijacking. Cuba said it did not want to be a haven for criminals.

Feelers Only

So far, knowledgeable diplomats said, Cubans at the UN are doing no more than sending feelers—while saying for the first time that the anti-hijacking treaty was an end in itself. Cuban diplomats have been telling friends that they had been getting a new and "constructive" tone toward Havana in the American news media and government, and that they were ready to respond to the proposal in negotiate the air piracy act. The question they raised—was whether their new friends thought that the prevailing political climate would allow President Nixon to adopt a more flexible policy toward Cuba.

tradition-oriented Pentagon to bring its budget under control and the conservative Mr. Weinberger to the liberal bastion at HEW to reassess its social programs and cut its personnel by at least 10 percent.

There were clues to the President's intentions in other shifts too. He kept William F. Rogers on as secretary of state to provide diplomatic "continuity" but jettisoned the rest of the department's hierarchy as an apparent first step toward rejuvenating much of the bloated and, in the view of many, aged foreign service.

Mr. Nixon plucked Kenneth Rush from his post as deputy secretary of defense and named him deputy secretary of state; William J. Porter from his job as ambassador to the Paris peace talks to be under secretary of state for political affairs; William J. Casey from the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission to be under secretary of state for economic affairs.

None of the reassignments at the State Department seemed likely, however, to alter a fundamental cause of the department's lethargy and unease—the steady accumulation of foreign policy power in the White House under Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, who, the President announced

Saturday, will keep the job in the second administration. John D. Ehrlichman, the assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, are also among those holding the same positions in the "new" cabinet.

From his mountaintop redoubt, Mr. Nixon tried to dismiss the suspicion in Congress that he was planning "to run out" as the President put it, "and grasp a lot of power and draw it into the White House and to the executive departments. Exactly the opposite," he said, "is the case."

All the same, two of his announcements seemed to forecast continued centralization of authority and less, rather than more, latitude for most second-term cabinet officers. Mr. Nixon said the White House Office of Management and Budget would take on "a new, expanded role" and he instructed its new director, Roy L. Ash, the president of Union Industries, to re-examine "all government programs now in existence to determine whether they are actually meeting the purpose for which they were designed."

Shultz to Moonlight

On Friday, the President disclosed that while George P. Shultz would stay on as secretary of the Treasury, he would moonlight—with a second title and a White House staff—as a presidential assistant in charge of a new Council on Economic Policy. The new assignment would make nine other cabinet-rank officials subordinate to Mr. Shultz on economic matters, international and domestic.

The Shultz announcement raised the question whether Mr. Nixon had in mind the creation of other "super-cabinet" offices as a means of circumventing congressional resistance to his 1971 plan to fold seven existing departments into four new ones. The Council on Economic Policy looked as though it would be similar in scope to the proposed Department of Economic Affairs.

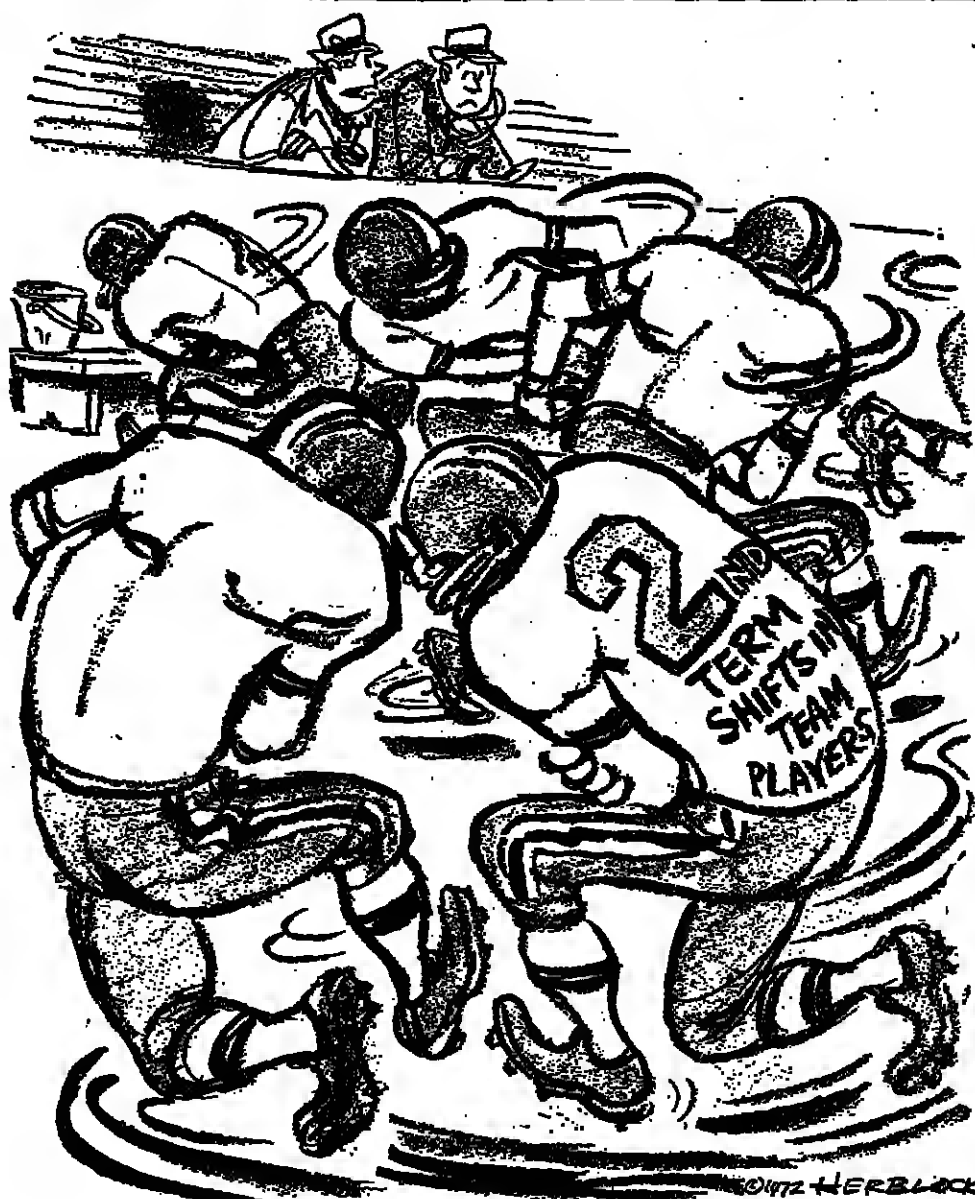
The double role for Mr. Shultz also posed an intriguing question as to how he might fare on Capitol Hill. As a cabinet member, Mr. Shultz is subject to congressional examination on departmental matters but, in his capacity as a White House aide, he will be protected from interrogation under the tradition of executive privilege. How might members of Congress or, for that matter, Mr. Shultz know where his accountability begins or ends?

Amid all the unsettled aspects of President Nixon's exercise of political science, the examination on Wednesday of a new secretary of labor seemed unique as a clear-cut case of old-fashioned politics. Mr. Nixon chose Peter J. Brennan, president of the Building and Construction Trades Councils in New York City and New York State, one of the earliest and most conservative of the labor leaders who defected from the Democratic party in the presidential campaign.

How much vigor and influence could be generated by members of Mr. Nixon's second-term cabinet remained to be seen. But at least one veteran of the first-term cabinet sounded like a skeptic in announcing his departure.

Four hours before Mr. Nixon spoke last Monday, George Romney formally declared his resignation—in more than one sense of the word—after four years as secretary of housing and urban development.

"My experience in public service has convinced me that the limitations in those political processes make the achievement of fundamental reform too dependent on a crisis," Mr. Romney said in a letter to the President. Then he announced plans to create a coalition of citizens to try to help accomplish what government had not.



'Man, What Razzle-Dazzle Moves! When Does the Game Begin?'

2 Blasts Pass Anti-IRA Bill

Bombers Shape Events in Dublin

By Desmond Fisher

DUBLIN (NYT).—At 8 p.m. exactly Friday, the first of two 100-pound bombs exploded in the center of Dublin. Twenty minutes later, the second went off. Within an hour the toll was known—two men dead and 137 people injured, four critically.

Seldom in recent Irish history could a major political development be so accurately pinpointed. For in the 90 minutes between the first blast and the confirmation of the casualties, a general election had been averted, a party split papered over, the postponement of a referendum avoided and one of the most controversial pieces of legislation ever to go through Dail Eireann (the lower house of the Irish parliament) passed in record time.

The bomb blasts were clearly heard a mile away in Leinster House, seat of the Irish parliament. At the time, deputies were debating the second reading of an anti-IRA bill. One of its most criticized provisions would enable a court to admit as evidence a statement by a senior police officer that an accused was a member of an unlawful organization. Another provided that references in the media to an accused's alleged membership of such an organization also would be evidence unless he denied them. Critics said the onus of proof was being shifted from the prosecution to the defendant.

The bill was being promoted by Desmond O'Malley, the republic's tough young minister for justice. For the three years of the Northern Ireland crisis, Jack Lynch's government had been accused by the British government, the Northern Ireland Protestants and the republic's main opposition party of being "soft" on the IRA.

But Mr. Lynch and Mr. O'Malley were just waiting their chance. It came this year. The referen-

dum on EEC membership in May and by-election in July gave Mr. Lynch's Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party unexpectedly large majorities. By common consent, they were accepted as anti-IRA mandates.

It took five months to draft the new legislation. The opposition Fine Gael (People of Ireland) and Labor parties set out to defeat it, even at the cost of a general election. The two parties had been planning for a coalition, realising it offered the only hope of ousting Fianna Fail, which had been in government for the last 40 years with only two three-year breaks.

Liam Cosgrave, son of the founder of the party from which Fine Gael descends, was forced by threats to his leadership from within to go along with the coalition plans and to oppose the anti-IRA bill. Halfway through the debate, however, he saw the threat of an election following a vote in which his party would find itself on the same side as Labor deputies, some of whom seemed ambivalent in their attitude to the IRA, and with Fianna Fail dissidents whose leader, dismissed as minister after an arms conspiracy trial in 1970, had boasted during the debate of having helped to found and encourage the present-day IRA.

Mr. Cosgrave pulled back. He believed his party would be decimated in an election fought on a straight law-and-order issue. A stern law-and-order man himself, he threatened to vote with the government although only six or seven of his party's 50 Dail deputies sided with him.

Leadership Fight

At this stage of the debate, as Fine Gael was locked in a bitter leadership battle and Mr. Lynch was pressing for a vote which he secretly hoped would precipitate a general election, the bombs went off. Exactly eight

hours later, at 4 a.m. on Saturday morning, all stages of the anti-IRA bill were passed by the Dail. The Senate had been summoned to enact it next day and the election scare was over. But Mr. Lynch knew he was on to an electoral winner with tough anti-IRA tactics and an election may not long be postponed. Meanwhile, the referendum will go ahead Thursday to reduce the voting age to 18 and to remove from the Irish constitution two sub-sections that recognize the "special position" of the Roman Catholic Church and list other recognized denominations. Fine Gael survives to continue its long-drawn-out leadership struggle and the plans for a fine Gael-Labor coalition seem still-born.

Inner Toughness

It had been a dramatic week in Irish politics. On the previous Friday (Nov. 26), the government had fired the governing board of Radio Telefis Eireann, the state-controlled radio and television service, for breaking a ministerial order forbidding it to broadcast material encouraging organizations using violence. An RTE reporter had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for refusing to reveal his sources. Sean MacDuffin, reputed to be the leader of the Provisional IRA, had been jailed for six months and looked like dying in a hunger-and-thirst strike. Nightly demonstrations were being held in Dublin. Everyone was on edge.

It was in this climate that Mr. Lynch's government introduced the anti-IRA bill, which opponents criticized as harsher and more undemocratic than any legislation in a civilized country. Once again, Mr. Lynch, who was elected against his wishes as taoiseach (premier) in November, 1966, as a compromise between three stronger rivals, had shown



Premier Jack Lynch

the toughness under the bland exterior.

He went on radio and television within three hours of the bomb blasts to warn the Irish people of a "direct, deliberate and unmistakable" threat to democracy. He held a emergency meeting with his police and army chiefs. Once before, he had warned of a plot against the state. He now seemed to be suggesting the existence of another and more sinister conspiracy. Or perhaps he was preparing for the next stage of the Northern Ireland situation, when British Prime Minister Edward Heath will announce the British government's decisions about Northern Ireland's future and the Irish on both sides of the border begin to live with the consequences.

No one in Dublin would be surprised if Mr. Lynch were now to order a large-scale round-up of suspected IRA men who might want to sabotage a settlement that they considered unfavorable to Irish unity. As hundreds of bomb scares are reported and drivers are asked not to come into the center city, Dublin is in a jittery mood.



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Back to Paris

As the chief negotiators of the United States and North Vietnam prepare for another round of secret talks in Paris, there are signs that a cease-fire, although not necessarily a durable peace, may at last be "at hand" in Indochina.

It is clear that Saigon is still not happy with the terms of the proposed cease-fire agreement, as presented to a special representative of President Thieu in "frank" talks at the White House last week. Nevertheless, Saigon's ruler appears to recognize that he is nearing the end of his obstructionist string.

Administration spokesmen have gone so far as to hint at a cut-off in aid to the Thieu regime unless it promptly accepts the settlement, a long overdue warning that apparently has not gone unheeded. While continuing to protest, Saigon has significantly retreated on its demand for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops. It now seems willing to settle for acknowledgment by Hanoi of "the principle of withdrawal." South Vietnamese officials have been alerted to prepare for a cease-fire.

For their part, the North Vietnamese reportedly already have bowed to President Thieu's demands for restoration of the Demilitarized Zone at the 17th parallel and for a simultaneous cease-fire in Cambodia and Laos. These concessions, if they have indeed been accepted by both sides, would somewhat improve the highly uncertain prospects for a stable cease-fire. Less reassuring is another reported modification in the peace terms that would permit a virtual free flow of arms to the rival forces, a prospect that would hardly be conducive to an end of bloodletting.

More important guarantors of peace re-

main for further negotiation. Presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger is expected to seek clarification in Paris of the role of the international supervisory commission. States that have been asked to take on this enormously difficult and delicate job are understandably reluctant to do so without some more precise definition of their rights to observe and report possible cease-fire violations.

Under the best of circumstances, the task of supervising the peace will be impossible without early progress toward a political solution of what has always been essentially a political problem. The peace terms revealed so far are disturbingly vague on how an interim political accommodation is to be achieved. However, there have been some recent encouraging signs from South Vietnam, where both the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front appear to be moving toward more moderate postures. President Thieu is said to be considering a cabinet reshuffle that would broaden his government to include members of the non-Communist opposition more acceptable to the NLF. The Viet Cong and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, in turn, have been emphasizing the names of members who are not known Communists.

These tentative moves on both sides toward a more accommodating center could be strengthened if Saigon would release some or all of the political prisoners it holds, many of whom owe allegiance to neither side in the struggle. The emergence of a strong third force in Vietnamese politics offers the best hope for the long-term settlement that President Nixon has been urging.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rules of the Unruly

The first round of negotiations on reform of the world monetary system, which wound up in Washington last week, has confirmed that the task will be long and hard, not only because of conflicting national interests but also because of the excruciating technical complexities involved.

The first session appears to have reached only one significant conclusion—a negative one. It was that so-called "objective indicators," such as the level and trend of a nation's monetary reserves, should not be used automatically to force a nation to upvalue or devalue its currency.

That result should not necessarily be construed as a defeat for the United States, although this country's chief negotiator, Under Secretary of the Treasury Volcker, did put heavy stress on the necessity for linking objective indicators to exchange-rate changes as a means of restoring and preserving international equilibrium. However, Security Shultz in his speech to the International Monetary Fund in September had already indicated this country's recognition of the need for a considerable degree of discretionary choice in how nations go about correcting their imbalances of payments.

He suggested that deficit countries might choose either to devalue or to adopt stricter internal financial disciplines. Correspondingly, surplus countries might upvalue or grant more untied foreign aid, reduce their tariffs and other trade barriers, or remove obstacles to an outflow of investment.

At the start of the week's bargaining, the

U.S. representatives were right to stress the basic principle of using changes in reserves as an important determinant of necessary national action in some form. Normally, moderate changes in exchange rates would be the best and quickest way of keeping the overall system in balance.

But, while this country continues to push for acceptance of this basic principle, recognition is needed that many technical problems require solution on the precise terms of the adjustment process. There is still great uncertainty among the experts over what should be regarded as a "normal" level of reserves, how to tell temporary from lasting changes in a nation's balance of payments, and how to employ international pressures for adjustment that will not violate a country's desire to keep control of its own economic destiny—especially its level of employment and rate of inflation.

One need go back no further than the months before the Smithsonian Agreement of last December to recall that the United States itself has sometimes fiercely resisted international monetary pressures for an exchange-rate change. The administration has now offered an excellent overall design for world monetary reform. But it may get further sooner if it recognizes realistically the limits that all nations—including this one—would set on their willingness to submit to external coercion or automatic international rules.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Uneasy Pause in Peace Talks

Such North Vietnamese forces as are on South Vietnamese territory at the time of any cease-fire remain the outstanding bone of contention for all three main participants in efforts to end the Vietnam war—Hanoi, Washington and Saigon. To what extent has this now become mainly a matter of presentation? To what extent may it, on the contrary, still be a real issue of substance? All this is very difficult to assess in the present uneasy pause before Henry Kissinger has his next meeting with Le Duc Tho in Paris on Monday. What can be said with some certainty is that the American position on this question must have shifted quite considerably since Dr. Kissinger's extremely optimistic press conference in Washington just over a month ago. On that occasion, it will be recalled, Dr. Kissinger quite clearly implied that the North Vietnamese forces

would remain where they were at the time of the cease-fire.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Ireland in Extremis

It has long been the British view that IRA terrorism can never be decisively defeated without the cooperation of the Irish Republic's police and security forces. By passing the new anti-IRA legislation, the Dail, its faltering hand strengthened by the highly well-timed bomb explosions in Dublin, has provided the right practical context for this cooperation to become truly effective. In legal terms the new laws are suspect and dangerous. But in security terms, precisely for this reason, they are a policeman's dream... A very small light, at the end of a very long tunnel, is beginning to appear. Both parts of Ireland have approached the abyss, gone nearer to the brink than ever before, and are now, it seems, beginning to recoil.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

OTTAWA—The Official Gazette contains this week a notice of application to Parliament for a charter to connect the rivers and lakes stretching from Lake Superior westward through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia and Alberta. The proposed terminations will be Calgary and Edmonton in the North-West. Navigation will extend over 2,000 miles but the canalization will be but a small portion of the total. The result will be to place the Rocky Mountain country in direct and easy landlocked communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—Following on the great publicity given to the theory of Dr. Edward Perry Robinson of New York, as to the cause and possible cure of cancer, comes the statement that a substance has been produced which affords immunity from certain of the forms and which, it is hoped, may be found also to have curative effects. Experiments in pursuit of this theory have been made in America by an English specialist. The base of the idea is a certain treatment with X-rays. Results on animals have been very promising so far.



Shrewd Soviet Diplomacy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—If one looks back on international developments over the last decade it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Soviet policy has registered impressive gains. These are now on the road to being punctuated by East-West multilateral conferences of which the Helsinki talks on European security are but the first. To be sure, since the Cuban confrontation and its blow to Moscow's prestige, there have been other negative developments for the Kremlin. Tension between China and the U.S.S.R. has worsened, causing the Russians to increase their expensive military forces in Asia.

Likewise, the last 10 years have seen the Soviets lose more than they have gained in the Arab world. They suffered vast material losses in the six-day war. Anti-Russian feeling in Libya waxed, and the blow to Russian influence following expulsion of Moscow's large Egyptian garrison was only fractionally compensated afterward.

But such setbacks have been overbalanced by Brezhnev. The Soviet Navy is now the world's second most effective. The Soviet Army is unequalled in a conventional sense. The Soviet nuclear-missile establishment is approximately on a par with America's and this parity is on the way to being ratified in the SALT negotiations.

Foreign Help

Soviet diplomacy has managed to secure foreign economic help—notably from the U.S.A., Japan and West Europe—to compensate for shortfalls, especially in the case of American grain. And Moscow has consolidated its position as a supercapitalist. It outmaneuvered Washington in the 1971 Bangladesh war and has attained major influence on the Indian subcontinent. Its position in the Middle East is at least as respected as that of Peking.

Finally, the Kremlin has realized a dream to which all Soviet regimes since Stalin's have aspired: formal acceptance of the political status quo in Europe. This has not been easy. Through-out the Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, the idea was vigorously opposed in Washington.

There have indeed been temporary setbacks: the 1958 Polish upheaval and Hungarian uprising; the Czechoslovakian occupation of 1968; the troubles with heretical Yugoslavia and independent-minded Romania. But Yugoslavia is now showing dangerous signs of internal discord and potential crisis when President Tito dies. And Romania is fully aware that its freedom of attitude on foreign matters has rigid limitations.

The courtship of Moscow by France, West Germany and America is wholly endorsed in the West but has split political unity in the North Atlantic area. Today there is a distinct under-the-table rivalry for advantages in the Soviet market and a distinct undercurrent of mutual suspicion between Europe and the U.S.A.

Chancellor Brandt's victory in the West German elections, based on an Ostpolitik accepting a divided Germany and the Berlin wall, was widely hailed everywhere. Yet it was plainly a pain for Moscow since it formalized Europe's de facto split.

For Moscow the moment was, therefore, propitious when preliminary talks on a European security conference opened in Helsinki. The idea of this con-

ference was first brooked by Moscow in 1954 and was pushed (with Soviet prodding) by Poland and then by Finland. In 1966, Moscow souped up the project. In 1968-70, NATO first responded with serious counterproposals.

The Helsinki meeting will be followed by exploratory talks in Geneva next month on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR). Formal conferences on each of the twinned subjects will be convened next summer. And the Soviet position has been perceptibly enhanced just as these vital negotiations become inextinguishable.

Communist rule in East Europe is now implicitly acknowledged by American policy and explicitly confirmed by Bonn. The West has also set out along the road to unilateral arms reduction even before tentative MBFR discussions begin.

The United States has committed itself to depend wholly on volunteer defense forces by July 1, thus clearly requiring reduction in its military dispositions and commitments. And a West German government commission has recommended cutting its standing army—largest in NATO Europe—by 50 percent, to save expenses.

Thus European security is now being negotiated on a basis wholly different from what had been considered vital in the past by both Washington and NATO. It takes off from the platform of de jure acceptance of existing ideological frontiers, even in partitioned Germany. And force reduction talks will start with the two most powerful Western armies already committed to unilateral cuts regardless of what Moscow may concede. The Kremlin is to be congratulated for its patient, shrewd diplomacy.

Letters

Vietnam Record

I have no wish to argue with Frank Riesenberger about a topic as subjective as the mandate that President Nixon did or did not receive from the voters (Letters Nov. 29), but would like to point out that his defense of U.S. foreign policy is based on what could be most politely termed a misunderstanding of the truth. He says, for example, that President Kennedy "was backed by the American people and their representatives in Congress, not only for the well-expressed determination to assure the survival and success of liberty but also when he acted by sending our first active fighting men to Southeast Asia."

This statement, so assured and factual, will come as news to anyone who has read the official Defense Department study of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam—"The Pentagon Papers." Summarizing the study, The New York Times reported that "According to the study... the Kennedy tactics deepened the American involvement in Vietnam piecemeal, with each step minimizing public recognition that the American role was growing. President Kennedy made his first fresh commitments to Vietnam secretly. The Pentagon study discloses that in the spring of 1961 the President ordered 400 Special Forces troops and 100 other American military advisers sent to South Vietnam. No publicity was given to either move." The Defense Department study itself explains this secrecy by noting that "it was done openly, [it] would be the first formal breach of the Geneva agreement."

The Times then notes: "On May 11, 1961, the day on which President Kennedy decided to send the Special Forces, he also ordered the start of a campaign of clandestine warfare against North Vietnam, to be conducted by South Vietnamese agents directed and trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and some American Special Forces troops."

Discussing the Special Forces, the Defense Department study says: "The President was sold on their going and since the Vietnamese Special Forces were themselves supported by the CIA rather than the military-aid program, it was possible to handle these troops covertly."

Despite these "covert" and "clandestine" campaigns, the study cites some notes from a National Security Council meeting of Nov. 15, 1961: "Pres receiving static from Congress; they against using U.S. troops." At this point, the U.S. troop buildup was announced formally—and after the fact.

This is not exactly the picture given by Mr. Riesenberger in his The Kennedy decision to build up combat troops in South Vietnam, the Defense Department's own analysis says, was made "without extended study or debate by the administration," or, memory says, "the American people and their representatives in Congress."

A final point in this effort to separate rhetoric from fact: Mr. Riesenberger assures your readers that American support for the war under President Kennedy was given "because liberty's survival and success [were] threatened there for millions of South Vietnamese... The grisly hand of totalitarianism was about to ensnare them all." The Defense Department analysts note that in National Security Action Memorandum No. 111, dated Nov. 22, 1961, and titled "First Phase of Vietnam Program," Mr. Kennedy accepted all major policy recommendations in a report from Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara—all except one. This called for, in The Times's words, "the unqualified commitment to the goal of saving South Vietnam from Communism."

That was to come later, as was the incident of the South Vietnamese town that U.S. artillery destroyed to save it.

EDWARD MORSE.

Vietnam Coalition

We have heard quite a lot about the talks for ending the Vietnam war. One point which interests me a great deal is the possibility of having a coalition government in Saigon, consisting of Communists, neutrals and pro-Western elements. Out of the bottom of my heart I sincerely hope that the arrangement will work, but I have my doubts.

In dealing with these matters, I only hope that the Vietnamese and Americans have studied the Laotian experiment closely. All that is being proposed now was not only proposed concerning Laos but actually agreed to, many

Ending the War Nixon's Trump Cards

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It had the illusion," Henry A. Kissinger said privately before leaving for Paris, "that maybe we could get through these peace negotiations without heartbreak, but that was probably expecting too much. The war has been heartbreaking from the beginning."

The President's shrewd negotiator seems a little tired now—and no wonder. "The smile" is still there, but somewhat rueful. Yet he remains confident that he will get through the last hard bargaining phase and come out at last with an agreed cease-fire before too long.

The negotiations have been hard and at times even mysterious. On occasion, both the South and North Vietnamese officials have seemed to prefer vague language—almost meaningless to the Americans—to precise language which defined substantive progress for both sides. So the immediate outlook is for more intricate bargaining. Le Duc Tho seems to be having almost as much trouble winning agreement from the Viet Cong as Kissinger is having with Gen. Thieu.

Nevertheless, the logic of events remains on the side of a settlement. President Nixon has allowed the Paris negotiations to drag along, mainly because he does not want to give the impression that he is imposing an American diktat on Thieu. Nevertheless, it is being made clear to Thieu, with every passing session of the talks, that the President is not prepared to give Saigon a veto over a cease-fire compromise acceptable to the United States, and that, even if he did, the Congress would not vote the economic and military funds to carry on a war.

Even Gen. Halg, Kissinger's deputy, who assumes little go-faith on either side of the war is said to believe that North Vietnam has more to gain by accepting the cease-fire than by plotting to break it, and that even if it did, North Vietnam would have great difficulty in mounting a major successful offensive with the troops and supplies at its command against the much larger forces at Thieu's disposal.

The talk here now is of curtailing roughly \$700 million year of aid to Saigon and of five-year, \$2.5-billion reconstruction program for North Vietnam. Getting this amount of money out of the new Congress, even after a cease-fire will not be easy, but, without a cease-fire it would be impossible.

Ultimately, Thieu's best hope of prolonging the negotiations and the war lies with Hanoi. For if the Hanoi regime insisted that Nixon deliver Thieu's signature before it would release the American prisoners of war, then there would be a real crisis. But it should be noted that Hanoi has never made Thieu's agreement a condition of carrying out the cease-fire agreement between North Vietnam and the Viet Cong on the one side and the United States on the other.

Washington has always understood that ideally Saigon would want to see all North Vietnamese troops withdrawn to the North, but it is being emphasized here

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suffering that everyone is too war weary and sick to start up again.

C. T. ROBINSON.
Cannock, Staffordshire, England.

Fooling the Censor

Waverly Root's piece (Herald Tribune, Nov. 29) regarding the "code" possibilities inherent in the English colloquialisms was most amusing. It reminded me of an incident that occurred during World War II, at a time when a British prisoner of war was permitted to broadcast home letters of the good treatment good food, good everything that he was receiving.

This boy put out his message in approximately the following terms:

"I am happy and well cared for; well fed, well treated, so find my guards behaving most like friends than jailers. Anyone who hears this, please tell my parents, the Jones, and my friends the Robinsons, the Browns, and especially, tell it to the Marines."

Paris. DOREEN MOSS.

Tilt the World

A word to Al Hix regarding his "Tilt Italy" solution to the problem of Piss's leaning tower (Herald Tribune, Nov. 29). It will not be necessary. The way we are living will not tilt this whole planet, and its new axis will rectify a number of imbalances.

R. ADAMS THIESSEN.
Cannes, France.

[illegible]

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Alcoa 94581	20 111 111 111	+ 1/2
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PEANUTS
B.C.
L.L.A.BNER
BEETLE
BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD
of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A passive opening lead, giving nothing away, is right against a suit contract far more often than not, but a player must be alert for the exceptions. An example occurred in the diagramed deal from the 1971 world championship.

The famous Australian pair, Dick Cummings and Tim Seres, produced an electrifying bidding sequence. After opening one heart and receiving a one-spade response Seres bid one no trump. But when his partner then jumped to three hearts he made a startling jump to six hearts. In his method Seres knew that his partner held a substantial spade suit, a heart fit and the values for game. The slam bid was an intelligent gamble.

Everything hinged on the opening lead. A trump lead would have been foolish, but the spade ace had something to recommend it. If North-South had held eight spades between them East would

have been able to ruff the spade continuation.

The French expert sitting West rejected this idea, rightly as it turned out, and determined to lead a minor suit. He hoped to establish a trick while retaining control of dummy's spade suit.

He settled on a club, which turned out to be wrong. South had no trouble in winning in his hand, drawing trumps, and establishing spades. His diamond losers disappeared on spades, and he made the slam with four spade tricks, five trump tricks and three minor-suit winners. He did not even need a club ruff in the dummy.

In the toss up between minor suits West no doubt took account of the fact that a club lead from the queen was rather less likely to give away a trick than a diamond from the king. But once he had steeled himself to make an attacking lead he should have looked at it from another angle.

It was clear that East could have very little honor strength. It was therefore somewhat more likely that he held the diamond queen than the club king. This reasoning would have allowed West to find the killing lead of a diamond and beat the slam.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ KQJ105		♠ 63	
♥ K94		♥ 853	
♦ 85		♦ 864	
♣ K3		♣ J654	

SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ 82		♠ A974	
♥ AQT62		♥ 10	
♦ A37		♦ K1032	
♣ A98		♣ Q1072	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
1NT	Pass	3♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BAIR	TAIR	PHAR
ALIA	ATOP	ROMAN
STOT	THEIA	AWAKE
SONWAT	USEISHEN	
OWW	WAT	
STELLA	WATRADE	
BIICE	DNA	SEIZES
ARIES	GIM	SCANT
BIARYNA	CLUB	KNEE
UNICORN	STILES	
UNWIS	REKT	SAC
LEIGH	BRIDGE	HOUSE
SPROUT	DIER	ENDUS
YUN'S	PEWIS	KRIEPI

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T THINK IT'S CUTE. I THINK IT'S PITIFUL!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEBEO

CEIPE

TERLIP

NAFELL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TWINE RAPID SHERRY BEHOLD
Answer: The most famous native American chief - THE PRESIDENT

BOOKS

Critics' Choice

MEMBERS of the staff of The New York Times Book Review have selected from the books reviewed during the last year five they consider of particular importance and excellence.

They are: "The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War," edited by Robert Minsan Myers, (Yale University Press, \$19.95); "Henry James: The Master, 1891-1916" by Leon Edel (J.P. Lippincott Co. \$12.95); "Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and Americans in Vietnam" by Frances FitzGerald (Atlantic-Little, Brown, \$12.50); "The Coming of Age" by Simone de Beauvoir (G.P. Putnam's Sons, \$10); and "A Theory of Justice" by John Rawls (Harvard University Press, \$15, cloth; \$3.95, paper). All the books, except Mr. Rawls', have been reviewed on this page.

Here are the reasons for the Book Review's choices:

"The Children of Pride" is a loving work of scholarship. From 6,000 letters written among several branches of a Southern family between 1854 and 1868, Robert Minsan Myers has woven 1,200 of them into a massive and touching portrait of a bygone society. Beginning on a summer afternoon with a mother's description of her peaceful pursuits, followed by a reply from her son, a student in Boston, describing abolitionist riots, we are caught up in the slowly unfolding tragedy of the Civil War. Never before have we been made quite so aware of the public and private life of town and plantation, of the religious and political beliefs, the joys, sorrows, loves, recreations, education, illnesses and deaths of people in that time and place.

Mr. Myers has added hundreds of pages of biographical and historical information that make the volume a matchless record of the rise and fall of 19th-century Southern civilization.

With the publication of "The Master," the fifth and final volume of his biography of Henry James, Leon Edel brings to a close a literary labor of 20 years. The only works that invite comparison with Edel's achievement are the only ones which trace the lives of major modern writers with a complete scholarly fidelity and yet emerge as works of literary distinction in their own right - are George D. Painter's "Proust" and Richard Ellmann's "James Joyce." Henry James moved in the large world, and he created a large world of his own: he was a great novelist and great critic. Mr. Edel's achievement is to have written, with literary, historical and psychological perspicacity, a life worthy of one of the few American writers who can be called a master.

Frances FitzGerald's "Fire in the Lake" is the richest kind of contemporary history; it places political and military events in cultural perspective - something rarely done in the hundreds of books written about Vietnam during the last dozen years. In analyzing the stabilities and instabilities of Vietnamese society, FitzGerald shows how the country is undergoing, not a civil war, but a revolution, a term she carefully defines in its Vietnamese context. She tells how the Vietnamese have adapted communism both to their Confucian heritage and the imperatives of modernization and how they have been able to organize so effectively against all military odds. She describes the serial frustrations of

the French and Americans. Vietnam and explains the irrelevance of "pacification." She superbly clarifies the differences between Vietnamese and American cultures. Her choice of significant anecdotal detail enriches her generalizations in us. She combines wide reading with vivid and compassionate reporting. This is the best book on Vietnam so far; it is overdue by at least five years.

In "The Coming of Age" Simone de Beauvoir confronts a subject of universal private anguish and universal public silence. From her prodigious reading of world literature and her personal observation she has single-handedly established a high of and a rhetoric for the process of aging. She draws skillfully on both scientific and artistic evidence, on ethnology, psychology and physiology, on medicine and sociology, on painting, poetry and fiction. The book is a catalogue raisonné of causes and effects of aging; as well as being encyclopedic, it has a passionate theme: the steady degradation of old age; a time when there are more or more elderly people. Beauvoir reports movingly on the predicament of the aged in the modern world, whether as the result of poverty, illness or enforced laziness, within the family, at work, in institutions and in society. Her analyses and reporting are complemented to great effect by her vignettes of famous historical figures in old age. Although "The Coming of Age" is a synthesis of available knowledge, Beauvoir has shaped the material into a pioneering work.

More than 20 years in the making, John Rawls' "A Theory of Justice" is a magisterial exercise in "moral geometry," as demanding as it is rewarding. Although it was published in 1971, it was not widely reviewed until 1972 because it needed time to get a grip on its complexities. In fact, it may not be properly understood until it has been studied for years - as it certainly will be in political science and philosophy courses. Rawls' achievement has been to restate and breathe new life into the idea of the social contract as a basis for political structures. The social contract gave way in the 19th century to the utilitarian concept of "the greatest good for the greatest number." But Rawls demonstrates that utilitarianism is incompatible with our intuitions about justice and fairness (as embodied, for instance, in the U.S. Constitution). At home with contemporary philosophical techniques and concerns, such as decision and game theory, Rawls turns the problem of justice into a problem in rational choice. His notion of "justice as fairness" consists not only of the right of each person to the most extensive liberty compatible with like liberty for others; it also insists that social and economic inequalities are tolerable only when they are to everyone's advantage, not just to the advantage of a majority. The talented or socially advantaged person hasn't earned anything. "Those who have been favored by nature, whoever they are," he writes, "may gain from their good fortune only on terms that improve the situation of those who have lost out." Rawls' arguments for this proposition are persuasive; its political implications may change our lives.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		DOWN			
1	Derby, for one	50	Reputation	21	Indian of West
5	To the stern	51	Age	23	Honest
8	Theater sign	52	Cube or cone	24	Lille
11	Black	53	Scottish weather	25	Southern campus
12	My: It.	54	Salad vegetables	27	Buddy
13	Force	55	Hateful	29	Small fish
17	Sailor's old-time staple	61	Lees	31	Moderate
19	Papal name	65	Farm of	32	Carnival feature: Var.
20	Clothes	66	Southwest	35	Made a bridge call
22	— de	67	Moray	36	Man with a stamp
23	Triomphe	68	Green god	40	African state
26	More skilled	69	"Two by Two" locale	41	Realm
27	Upward: Prefix	70	Boxing unit: Abbr.	42	Grant, in Scotland
28	Request		Soaks	44	Hurok
28	Harasses			45	Roof piece
30	Leaves			46	Man's nickname
33	French drink			49	List
34	Elec. unit			52	Stairway part
36	Calif. seafood choice			53	Pale
37	N. Z. parrot			56	German area
38	Shake			57	Asian tree: Var.
39	Chubs			58	Anna of stage
44	Indian of West			60	Edible root
44	Coterie			62	Before
47	Self-centered ones			63	Nonsense!
48	Italy, Norway, etc.			64	Draft agency: Abbr.

Observer

Welcome to Pentagon

By Russell Baker

LIKE any thoughtful tenant turning over a summer cottage to a friend, Melvin Laird has probably left a chatty note for Elliot Richardson on the kitchen table at the Pentagon. It probably reads as follows:



Baker

Dear Elliot: Welcome to the Wee-By-the-Holocaust. At first glance it may look like a nightmare, but believe me, you can learn to live with it. The trick is not to look at the bills too often and eat plenty of aspirin.

One of the biggest problems here is the Air Force. It has an annoying habit of calling up when you are in the middle of dinner and asking for more money. Whatever you do, don't let the Air Force have any more money until you go to the office next morning.

If you do, I'll tell you what's going to happen. Just about the time you have settled into a deep sleep, the phone is going to ring. It will be the Navy.

"Give me some more money right away," the Navy will say. And you'll say, "Nonsense! No branch of the military needs more money at this time of night."

And the Navy will say, "If you don't get the money over here right away, there is going to be a bad leak, and Congress is going to find out that the Air Force got more money at dinner time but the Navy couldn't have any."

If it comes to this, the best thing is to give the Navy more money right away. All you do is call up the Treasury and tell the girl at the switchboard that you are the secretary of defense and want to know how to get some more money to the Navy right away, and she will take care of it for you.

While you are at it, you might just as well have her get the Army some more money too, or you are going to be waked up again at 4 a.m., and you don't want that to happen because there will be a real headache waiting when you get down to the Pentagon next morning.

Sitting right there in your office will be the Air Force, madder than a wet hen. What the Air Force wants to know is why you gave the Navy and the Army dur-

ing the night the same amount of money you gave the Air Force at dinner time.

It will point out that the high price of Air Force hardware means the Air Force naturally needs more money than the Navy and the Army. The best thing, Elliot, is to give the Air Force more money right there on the spot, and tell your secretary that if the Army and Navy call she is to advise them that you have taken a break over to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for a load of new money and can't be reached for the rest of the month.

For a really pleasant escape, drop in on the Marine Corps sometime. It takes so little money to make the Marine Corps happy that it's cheaper than a week in Miami Beach. It does your heart good to see all the hair that's still being cut down there, too. The Marine Corps, I mean; not Miami Beach. If the price of barbering ever goes up, the Marine Corps will need more money than the Air Force.

I'm sorry if this note sounds like one long whine about more money, Elliot, because there's more to the Pentagon than that. There are moments of high adventure that will remind you of boyhood vacation nights on Cape Cod.

For example, the Air Force sometimes follows my car until I stop for a light and then jumps in with me and demands more money right away. Just the other night I gave the Air Force the scare of its life when it jumped into the car, cried "Give me more money at once or America is doomed!" and found itself face to face with President Nixon.

It actually the President, naturally. It was just me wearing a President Nixon rubber mask, but the Air Force didn't want to investigate. In fact, it didn't telephone me at home demanding more money for the next two nights.

So, you see, Elliot, there's a lot of good harmless fun to be had here in addition to the solid patriotic pleasure that comes from knowing you are doing a big job for humanity. Best of luck, MEL.

P.S. If one of the services backs you into a corner sometime demanding more money before it will leave the office, I always keep a billion or two hidden under the false bottom in the trash can.



Richard Dattner's playground near Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The New Playground Establishment

By Lisa Hammel

NEW YORK (NYT)—In the past six years, the New Left of playground designers has practically become an Establishment. Championed by parents, encouraged by a few far-seeing city officials, and underwritten by foundations, the designers have created concrete mounds and soaring wooden structures that are steadily replacing or augmenting the old swing-and-saw playgrounds.

Ten years from now, those asphalt squares locked inside chain-link fences may seem as quaint as a front porch glider. Two men in New York, an architect and a landscape architect, are primarily responsible for this revolution in playground design: Richard Dattner and M. Paul Friedberg. Between them, they have built the lion's share of new playgrounds in the city, from budget-priced vest-pocket parks to opulent acres of play area.

Both, working out of their separate organizations (they consider themselves "friendly competitors," Mr. Dattner said), evolved the idea of a total play environment in which almost all of the elements were interrelated and, thus, enhanced the play possibilities.

Richard Dattner's newest

playground opened Thursday. Replacing a former arid triangle of asphalt just north of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it is a small monument of new design—complete with stylized trees, a rope bridge, brick pyramids enclosing sleek silvery slides, water channels and wading amphitheater, cables and pulleys for the more daring to swing themselves on (across the breadth of the playground), and quieter seating areas, shaded by trees, for the mothers and the elderly of the Upper East Side neighborhood.

Like his first playground, at 87th Street and Central Park West, this one has been underwritten by the Esplanade and Joseph P. Kamp Foundation (which now has another one going up on the Upper West Side). The playground cost \$250,000, about \$50,000 of which was raised by a well-organized and highly determined group of mothers who formed themselves into the 88th Street Playground Association.

Actively drawn into the planning and design at all stages, spokesmen for the mothers profess themselves delighted at the results. Their children seemed even more delighted—hurdling happily upon every structure within reach.

Mr. Dattner, too, is pleased with his design, which has not been changed too much in concept from the first "adventure playground" he did for the Landau Foundation.

"I think my original ideas have all been corroborated," he said recently of the five years of child-testing his first playground has undergone.

But he does not think it is an ideal playground. "The function of a city playground," he said, "is to recreate the environment that children find naturally in the country."

"I think the ideal playground would be quite a bit more malleable than this one is, particularly in giving kids the chance to actually build the environment," he said. "An ideal playground would be a cross between this one and the European adventure playground, where the environment is continuously created by the children. And the ideal playground would have to have play leaders."

But Mr. Dattner doesn't think this possible now in New York, because, he says, you've got to have equipment that is comparatively vandal-proof, and besides, parents aren't ready for the European adventure playground here. "It's going to take

a little bit of education," he said.

Nor, except in the 67th Street playground, have parents been particularly impressed with the necessity of a play leader to stimulate and guide the children.

Paul Friedberg would agree with most of what Mr. Dattner says, but Mr. Friedberg regards the new playgrounds as only a jumping-off point for future development.

"Recreation does not occur only where the design is," Mr. Friedberg said recently. "I think you have to find out where the people are first and then create a resource that gives them options."

For example, he said, in a small but much lauded playground he did a few years ago on West 89th Street, "there was more activity in the playground while it was being built than after the playground was completed." This, he thinks, is because the building materials themselves were exciting for the children to manipulate, and also because once the playground was open, it was not as much to a place that is not "their territory."

He says that playground designing should start with the street on which children live.

PEOPLE: Oldtimers Active From Hawaii to Italy

Keeping up with that old gang of ours.

Seven months ago Floyd Helvie didn't know an Australian crawl from a turkey trot. Now Helvie is swimming up to two miles a day in his 1 1/2-hour workouts as a health spa in Mountain View, California. Not too unusual, except Helvie is 76 years old. "I'm not doing anything anyone else couldn't do. You just have to want to do it."

Paul C. Bragg of Honolulu started on a health food and exercise program at age 18. Now 81, he isn't about to stop and plans to live until he is 120. "To rest is to rust," says the bronzed nutritionist, physical fitness expert and author. Stricken with tuberculosis at the age of 18, Bragg was sent to Switzerland and placed under the care of Dr. August Rollier. The prescription for recovery was natural foods, exercise and clean air and sunshine. Bragg says he has followed that prescription throughout his life and still travels around the world lecturing on his "simple system of living." "If people would change their mode of eating, we could close two-thirds of the hospitals and reduce our medical fees to one-third of what we have now," he said. He recommends a diet of fruits and vegetables, nuts and seeds, fish, little meat and no salt.

Airplane buff Charles W. Miller has four planes parked in the hangar at his own airfield near Lakeland, Florida, where he still gives flying lessons at the age of 72. "I'm giving the working man a chance to fly," said Miller, who charges only \$8 an hour for solo time and \$10 for dual lessons. "I don't make any money, but I stay young—that's my payoff." Since his first flight in 1916 at Urbana, Illinois, Miller has accrued 22,000 hours of flying time, but in all his flying he never learned to land. "I wouldn't fly through a cloud 20 feet square," he said. "I tell the other fellow, 'You be the best pilot. I want to be the oldest.'"

After officiating at more than 100 town hall weddings in 10 years, Vincenzo di Pasquale, 71, the chief registrar of Avellino, Italy, got married himself to teacher Carolina Laurensano—in church.

Add, in Cleveland, Tennessee, Isaac Gohmes, 76, married Mrs. J.A. Miller, 85, both for the second time. In the congregation:



BELINDA GREEN blonde, blue-eyed Miss traila, who was chosen World 1972 Friday in Los Angeles.

their 40 grand and great children.

Setting an eggplant. G. Pict. 13, a Davidson (C. Carolina) College student, a hardboiled egg in two hours picked up \$122 in bets that could beat the 50 consume actor Paul Newman in the "Cool Hand Luke." Pict. 14, a postcard of chocolate for cross specialists in marathon act said Flota, a 160-pounder once ate 50 mealbites in the legs cafeteria.

George Crawford, 46, who to be one of the world's fittest men at 618 pounds, has slim to what for him is a trim, he says, "I did it by abducting those crash, skimming, and eating a balanced diet. Nothing but God's good for he said during a visit to Is where he addressed an audi of overweighters in Jutras Crawford was a singer. Ingleswood, California, who peared in Broadway and telev shows before his weight be unmanageable. He hopes to his weight down to 300 po and return to show business. attributes his three-year slim to routine to the Weight Watch Association which "saved me a lifetime of eating the wrong food and enduring crash diets that caused me extreme body mind punishment."

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